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ATTEMPT AT A GLOSSARY

OF

SOME WORDS

USED IN

CHESHIRE.

BY

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WITH CONSIDERABLE ADDITIONS.

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AN

ATTEMPT AT A GLOSSARY

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Read before the Society of Antiquaries, 8th May, 1817.

PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS.

ALTHOUGH a Glossary of the words peculiar to each County of England seems as reasonable an object of curiosity as its History, Antiquities, Climate, and various Productions, yet it has been generally omitted by those persons who have undertaken to write the Histories of our different Counties. Now each of these counties has words, if not exclusively peculiar to that county, yet certainly so to that part of the kingdom where it is situated, and some of those words are highly

beautiful and expressive; many of their phrases, adages, and proverbs are well worth recording, and have occupied the attention and engaged the pens of men distinguished for talents and learning; among whom the name of Ray will naturally occur to every Englishman at all conversant with his mother-tongue, his work on Proverbs and on the different Dialects of England being one of the most popular ones in our language. But there is a still more important benefit to be derived from this custom, were it practised to its full extent in a publication comprising all the provincial Dialects of England, as they would, when united all together, form the only true and solid foundation for a work much wanted, a General Dictionary of the English Language*.

Far be it from me to attempt in the least to depreciate the wonderful powers displayed by Dr. Johnson in his Dictionary, although it is now pretty well ascertained that he was himself much dissatisfied with it; but as an Etymological Dictionary, it certainly has no claim whatever to praise;

* This deficiency no longer exists; as the new edition of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary, by the Rev. H. J. Todd, now forms a most comprehensive and satisfactory vocabulary of the English language. So that the author of this little provincial Glossary may truly say, in the words of the great poet of Italy, "Poca favilla gran fiamma seconda."

for the learning of Dr. Johnson, extensive as it was, yet did not embrace a knowledge of the Gothic, Teutonic, or Anglo-Saxon languages, nor of the other various Northern sources of our language; and moreover, he seems to have had very little acquaintance with the old French or Norman languages. By following the traces of Junius and of Skinner, he has indeed, though not very successfully, attempted to supply the former deficiency; but to remedy the latter, namely, his ignorance of the old French language, was not so easy a task; his own labour and industry in that branch of learning being absolutely necessary, as there is scarcely a single Lexicographer of the English tongue, who, though aiming at Etymology, seems to have possessed a competent knowledge of the old French language.

Had life, health, and the avocations of politics afforded to another gentleman, one of the most acute grammarians, and of the most profound etymologists that ever adorned this or possibly any other country (I mean, the late Mr. Horne Tooke), sufficient leisure to accomplish his great plan of a general Etymological Dictionary of the English language, we should certainly have at this time a clearer view into the origin of our mother-tongue than we have at present.

Most of the leading terms in all our provincial

Dialects, omitting those which are maimed and distorted by a coarse or vicious pronunciation, are not only Provincialisms but Archaisms also, and are to be found in our old English authors of various descriptions; but those terms are now no longer in general use, and are only to be heard in some remote province, where they have lingered, though actually dead to the language in general.

> Ut silvæ follis pronos mutantur in annos
> Prima cadunt, ita verborum vetus interit ætas.—*Hor.*

The truth of this observation of the poet is fully illustrated by an example taken from this very Cheshire Dialect; there being several words recorded by Ray as belonging to it, which are even now no longer in use, at least as far as it could be ascertained by the investigations made by the writer of this; so that they have actually perished since the time of Ray.

Provincial words, accompanied by an explanation of the sense in which each of them still continues to be used in the districts to which they belong, would be of essential service in explaining many obscure terms in our early poets, the true meaning of which, although it may have puzzled and bewildered the most acute and learned of our commentators, would perhaps be perfectly intelligible to a Devonshire, Norfolk, or Cheshire clown.

Some of our provincial Dialects, as the North-Devon, Lancashire, and a few others, are already in print, though in a very imperfect state; but by far the greatest number of them, either have not yet been collected, or, if they have, exist solely in MS.

To bring these all together, as well those which have already been published, as what might be collected from different MS. copies, as well as from individuals now living, is a most desirable object, and would, when accomplished, form a work eminently useful to any English philologist who might have the courage to undertake and the perseverance to accomplish a General Dictionary of the English language.

In a letter I formerly received from the late Jonathan Boucher, vicar of Epsom, (a gentleman who, had he lived to execute his plan of a General English Dictionary, would probably have rendered the observations here made quite superfluous,) he mentions the great similarity in many instances between the Dialects of Norfolk and of Cheshire, though the same similarity does not subsist between either of them and those of the interjacent counties, and expresses his wish to have some reason given for this circumstance. His observation I knew at that time to be well-founded, but I professed myself unable to explain it; however,

having since that time reflected a good deal upon this singular circumstance, I will endeavour at least in some measure to account for it.

The truth of the observation made by the same learned gentleman, that all Provincialisms are also Archaisms, to those who are well acquainted with our old English authors, is too evident to stand in need of an illustration. Now the county palatine of Chester, having been in great measure a separate jurisdiction till the days of Queen Elizabeth, had very little intercourse with the neighbouring counties; the principal families of the county, and much more those in a middle station of life, for the most part intermarried among each other, and rarely made connections out of the county,—a practice which is recommended in an old Cheshire adage*: so that the original customs and manners as well as the old language of the county have received less changes and innovations than those of most other parts of England.

The inhabitants of Norfolk too, living in an almost secluded part of England, surrounded on three sides of it by the sea, having little intercourse with the adjoining counties, have consequently retained in great measure their ancient

* It is better to marry over the mixen than over the moor. i. e. your neighbour's daughter rather than a stranger.

customs, manners, and language, unchanged by a mixture with those of their neighbours. Even at this day in Norfolk a person born out of the county is called a Shireman or rather Sheerman, i. e. one born in some of the shires or counties of England; not without some little expression of contempt on that very account. So that the two languages of Cheshire and of Norfolk, having suffered less innovation from a mixture with others, have also retained more of their originality, and consequently must bear a closer resemblance to each other than what is observable between most of the other Provincial Dialects of England.

Dr. Ash in his English Dictionary has admitted many words which belong to the Cheshire Dialect; these he has evidently taken from Ray's Proverbs: others he marks as obsolete, or as local. With regard to those called by him obsolete, it is apprehended, that, if they are still in use in any part of England, the term obsolete is improper. Of those which he calls local he does not specify their precise locality, so that the reader is left at liberty to assign them to whatever district of England he pleases. He has some Cheshire words also to which he has attributed a different meaning from what they now bear in the county. These three last descriptions of words, namely those Dr. Ash marks as local, those called by him obsolete, and those to which he has given a different sense from

what they now convey, have all a place in this imperfect Glossary.

A few words are likewise admitted on the sole authority of Ray, though some of them never occurred to the compiler of this catalogue, whose communications in different parts of the county have since his early days been very slight, and merely occasional.

The Reader will observe many words, particularly in the Appendix, which may be found in Mr. Todd's edition of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary: these Mr. Todd speaks of as northern words, and not in common use, except in the northern counties; but as they are so in Cheshire, I thought the admission of them here perfectly justifiable. To words of this description the name of Todd is generally subjoined. This, however, is not so much the case in the first list of words, which was sent to the Antiquarian Society before Mr. Todd's Dictionary was completed.

The very great resemblance of the Dialects of Cheshire and of Lancashire may be observed by the frequent repetition of the abbreviation Lan. in this Glossary.

One peculiarity in the English language is to change, if I am not permitted to say soften, the pronunciation of many words in the middle of

which is the letter L preceded by either of the consonants A or O. Thus in common discourse we pronounce Bawk for Balk, Caaf for Calf, Haaf for Half, Wawk for Walk, Tawk for Talk, Foke for Folk, Stawk for Stalk, and St. Awbans for St. Albans; but in the Cheshire Dialect, as in all the other Northern ones, this custom, and the practice of substituting the *o* for the *a* and the double *ee* for the *igh*, prevail in a still greater degree: thus we call

All		aw
Always		awways
Alsager, Altrincham, Alvanley	names of places	Auger, Autrincham, Awvanley
Bold		bowd
Calf		cauf
Call		caw
Can		con
Cold		cowd
Colt		cowt
Fold		fowd
Gold		gowd
False		fause
Foul, dirty, ugly		fow
Fool		foo
Full		foo
Fine		foin

Hold . . . . . howd
Holt . . . . . howt
Half . . . . . hauf
Halfpenny . . . . . hawpenny
Hall . . . . . haw
Long . . . . . lung
Man . . . . . mon
Many . . . . . mony
Manner . . . . . monner
Might . . . . . meet
Mold . . . . . mowd
Pull . . . . . poo
Soft . . . . . saft
Bright . . . . . breet
Scald . . . . . scawd
Stool . . . . . stoo
Right . . . . . reet
Twine . . . . . twoin
Flight . . . . . fleet
Lane . . . . . loan *or* lone
Mol . . . . . mal
Sight . . . . . see
Sit . . . . . sect
Such . . . . . sich

The following abbreviations have been adopted:

Lancashire . . . . . Lan.
Junius, Etymologicon Anglicanum . . . Jun.

Skinner, Etymologicon Ling. Angl. . Skin.
Wachter, Glossarium Germanicum . . Wach.
Ihre, Glossarium Suio-Gothicum . . . Ihre.
Kilian, Etymologicon Linguæ Teotiscæ. Kil.
Somneri Dictionarium Saxo-Latino-Anglicum . . . . . } Som.
Jamieson, Scotch Dictionary . . . . . Jam.
Law Latin Dictionary . . . . . L. L. D.
Nyerup, Glossarium Linguæ Teotiscæ. Nye.
Promptorium Parvulorum Clericorum. P. P. C.
Ortus Vocabulorum . . . . . Ort. Voc.
Ray's Proverbs . . . . . Ray.
Grose's Provincial Glossary . . . . . G. P. Gl.
Ash's Dictionary . . . . . Ash.
Palsgrave, L'Ecclaircissement de la Langue Française . . . . . } Pal.
Hormanni Vulgaria . . . . . H. V.
Littleton's Dictionary . . . . . Litt. D.
Benson's Anglo-Saxon Dictionary . . Ben.
Shakespeare . . . . . Shak.
Old Word . . . . . O. W.
Scherzius, Glossarium Germanicum Medii Ævi . . . . . } Scherz.
Haldersoni Lexicon Islandicum . . . . Hald.
Randle Holme's Academy of Armoury . . . . . } Acad. of Arm.
Wolf's Danish Dictionary . . . . . Wolf.

Ā CHŎRN, or rather Aītchŏrn, *s.* to go aītchŏrning is to go gathering Acorns. The pigs are gone o' aītchŏrning.

ACKERSPRIT, *part.* said of potatoes, when the roots have germinated before the time of gathering them, and consequently are of little value. Corn, and particularly barley, which has germinated before it is malted, is said by the maltsters in the eastern counties of England to be acrespired or eagerspired, i. e. early grown. Bailey's Dict. Skinner derives this word from the A.S. Æcer, scges, satum, and nostro spire, spica.

ACKERSPYRE, *v.* to sprout, to germinate. Jam.

AFFRODILE, *s.* a daffodil.

AFTĔRINGS, *s.* the last milk that can be drawn from a cow: the same as STROKINGS.

AGĀTE, adverbial expression, means not only a person up and recovered from a sick-bed, but also one that is employed; "he is agāte marling" or "ploughing." A convalescent is said to be on his legs again. Agāte is also used in the sense of, employed with, or setting about a

work. I have been agate a woman, directing her in the road. I am agate a new cart, I am making a new cart.

AGG, or EGG, *v.* to incite or provoke, from the Danish word Egger, to provoke. Wolf. *part.* Agging, Egging.

AITCH, AITCHES, *s.* so pronounced; ache, aches, pain, pains. It is also used for a paroxysm in an intermitting disorder. This seems to be the same word in an extended sense. Hot aitches are flushings in the face. A.S. Ace, dolor; pain, ach. Som.

ALL ALONG, *adv.* or, when abbreviated, aw long, wholly owing to, aw long of such a one I could not do what I intended.

ANENST, or ANAINST, *prep.* opposite, over against. Anent. O. W. Chaucer. B. Jonson uses Anenst.

ANEEND, *adv.* upright, not lying down, on one end; when applied to a four-footed animal it means rearing, or what the heralds call rampant. It is always pronounced ănēēnd, and possibly should be written on eend. Aneend means also perpetually, evermore.

ANTRIMS, *s.* whims, vagaries, peevishness; the same as Tanterums or Anticks. Anticks however is common.

ASTER, *s.* Easter.

AT AFTER, *adv.* afterwards.

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*Fair usage policy applies

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BALLY of pigs, i. e. a bellyful, is a litter of pigs.

BANDY-Hewit, *s.* a little handy-legged dog, a turn-spit. Of Hewit I can make nothing, unless it be a corruption of Keout, which itself is probably derived from Skout. See in voce Keout, Lan. where a different explanation of it is given.

BARST, *perfect tense* of the verb to burst; barsten, is the participle.

BATCH, *s.* besides the common sense of a general baking, implies the whole of the wheat flour which is used for making common household bread, after the bran alone has been separated from it.

BATT, *v.* to wink or move the eyelids up and down: to bate is a term of falconry, when the falcon beats his wings in this manner.

BAWM, *v.* to prepare, dress, or adorn. At Appleton in Cheshire it was the custom at the time of the wake to clip and adorn an old hawthorn which till very lately stood in the middle of the town. This ceremony is called the Bawming of Appleton Thorn. Bo, Boa, is the Suio-Got. for to prepare: Ihre. Bua, is Islandic for the same. To Bawm is common for to dress or adorn; it is also a good O. W. used in Nyehodemus' Gospell, 4to, 1532. "And than this "mayde Syndonia washed and hawmed her."

BAWSON, or BAWSIN, *adj.* great, large, swelled.

Bailey. In Andrew Boord's Breviary of Health, p. 35, we meet with a balson ele, for a very large eel.

BAWSON, or BAWSIN, *s.* a badger. Skinner derives it fantastically enough from Beau Sein, &c. &c. Bawsand, Bassant, or Bawsint, in Jam. is a term applied to a horse or cow having a white spot in the forehead or face, which is exactly the case of the Badger, and seems a more appropriate etymology of the word, which on that account alone (it being in Johnson) has a place here. Gavin Douglas in his Translation of Virgil, 146, 36, renders Frontem albam, by bawsand-faced. Balzano in Italian, and Balzan in French, both mean a horse with a white leg different from the general colour of the horse. Can this be the origin of Douglas's bawsand-faced?

BEARDINGS, or a BEARD-HEDGE, *s.* the bushes which are stuck into the bank of a new made hedge, to protect the fresh planted thorns.

BEDEET, *part.* or *adj.* dirtied, seems to come from the Scotch word Bedyit, dipped, and that from the A.S. word Deagan, tingere, imbuere. See Jamieson. To deet is to dirty.

BEEN, or BIN, is the plural of the present tense of the verb to be. Lan. formerly of the verb to ben, to be.

BEEN, *s.* is the plural of Bee.

BEET the fire, *v.* to light, or, as we say, to make the fire: from the Teutonic boeten het vier, struere ignem. Kil.

BELLART, or BELLOT, as it is pronounced, *s.* a bear-leader. There was an old family of that name in Cheshire, now, I believe, extinct.

BERRY, *s.* a gooseberry.

BIDDING, *s.* an invitation to a funeral is so termed. Bidding is also an O. W. for praying, from the A.S. Biddan, to pray; so it may possibly be the offering of prayers for the soul of the deceased. A bidding is also an invitation to a wedding-feast, as well as to a funeral. Cowel, in his Law Dictionary, in voce Bidale or Bid-all, says, "It is the invitation of friends to drink at some poor man's house, who thereby hopes to receive some assistant benevolence from the guests for his relief:—written by some, Bildale, and mentioned in Henry VIII. cap. 6. The same is used also in the county palatine of Chester by persons of quality towards the relief of their own or neighbour's poor tenants.

BIDE, or ABIDE, *v.* to endure: bide is also used for to stay or remain.

BIGHT, *s.* a projection in a river, a projecting or receding corner. It is commonly used in sea voyages: as, the Bight of Benin on the coast

of Africa. It is an O. W. for the elbow. A.S. bygan, flectere. Som.

BIGHT, or BOUGHT, is used for anything folded or doubled: a sheet of paper is by Horman in his Vulgaria called a bought of paper.

BING, *v.* to begin to turn sour, said of milk.

BIR, BIRRE, BER, BURRE, *s.* impetus: to take birr is to run with violence as a person does before taking a great leap. See the Glossary to Wicliffe's New Testament by Lewis, Matt. 8. "and lo in a great bire all the drove (of swine) went heed-lyng into the sea." See also Apoc. c. 18. Bir, ventus secundus. Hickes's Island. Dict. See also Douglas's Glossary. From the same source is derived what is called the Bore or Eager in a tide-river. In Ellis's Early English Poets, vol. i. p. 389, we read, "And land first rumbland rudely with sic bere." Mr. Ellis explains Bere by noise; but wrong, as I apprehend: it is rather violence.

BLOTEN, or BLOATEN, *part.* To be bloteu of any one is to be unaccountably fond of him. It is used in the same sense as globed to, and is perhaps less common. It may be a kind of inflection of the participle Bloaten, swelled with, full of. Or, perhaps it may be derived from the A.S. word Blotan, immolare, that is, sacrificed, or wholly given up to. N.B. Grose in his Pro-

vincial Glossary attributes this word to Cheshire.

BLUFTED, *part.* a term used at the game of blind-man's buff. It is your turn to be blufted. This appears to be a mistake for buffeted, which is occasionally the lot of the individual who personates the blind man.

BOBBER, *adj.* Bobberous, the same word; sawey, pert. Bob, or dry-bob, is an old word for a merry joke or trick. Dobson's Drybobs, is the title of a merry story book. We still use the phrases, to bear a bob, and bobbish, in familiar discourse. In the Suio-Gothic we have Boffra, to play tricks. See Ihre, in voce Bof.

BOGGY-BO, or BOGGART, *s.* a bug-bear or scare-crow. Bauw, Belgice, a spectre. To take boggart is to take fright, as a horse does when he starts aside. See Skinner, in voce Bug, and Ihre, in voce Puke. Also A.S. Bauw, larva.

BOGGARTY, or BUGHARTY, *adj.* apt to start aside, applied to a horse.

BOKE, *v.* to poke, or thrust out. Lan.

BOOSE, *s.* O. W. a cow's stall. Cherry being a favourite name for a red cow,—which colour is, among the country-people, the most esteemed for milking,—any person who is got into a comfortable situation is said to be "got into Cherry's Boose." Bosih, præsepe. Som.

BOOSY PASTURE, *s.* the pasture which lies contiguous to the cow stall or Boose.

BOOTY-HOUSE, *s.* is an expression used by children for an old box or shelf, or any place ornamented with bits of glass or broken earthenware, in imitation of an ornamented cabinet: probably a corruption of Beauty.

BORSTEN, *part.* of the verb to burst, A.S. Borsten. Som. It is used for ruptured. See Barst or brast, in Hearne's Glossary to Robert of Gloucester's Chronicle.

Boss, *s.* a hassock to kneel upon in church; by Grose erroneously, as I apprehend, called a Doss or Poss.

BOTHĂM, *s.* bottom.

BOUT, *adv.* or *prep.* without: "Better bad than Bout," as I heard a woman say, when urged to quit a bad husband. If a mother refuses any thing her child asks for, she says, You mun be bout,—you must go without it. See Jam. under But and Ben, the outside and inside of a house.

BRACCO, or BRACCOW, used only when compounded with another word, as Work-bracco, diligent, laborious. Ray.

BRAD, *s.* a small nail.

BRADOW, *v.* to spread or cover. A hen bradows her chickens: Teut. Broeden, incubare. Kil.

So that Bradow is either a kind of augmentative of Brood, or an abbreviation of Brood over.

BRAN, *s.* or BRANT, *part.* burn, or burnt. Old word.

BRASS, is commonly used for copper coin. See Shakspeare, Hen. V.

A BRAT, or A BISHOP, is a child's bib. Ruddiman derives this word from the A.S. Bratan, conterere.

BRE, or BRAE, *s.* Brow. Eyebraes, eyebrows. The old word is Bre.

BREAD (pronounced long), *s.* breadth or extent. There is a great bread of corn this year, i. e. a greater extent of land than usual, sown with corn this year.

BREWES, or BROWIS, *s.* slices of bread, with fat broth poured over them, O. W. but at present, I believe, used only in Cheshire and in Lancashire. A.S. Broth, jus; or Brew, A.S. jus, jusculum.

BRICCO, *adj.* brittle. Brica, ruptor, A.S. Som.

BRID, *s.* bird, O. W. Wicliffe's New Testament. P. P. C.

BRID-LEGGED, *adj.* The Cheshire farmer, who holds that the perfect form of female beauty consists more in strength than in elegance of limbs, often uses this contemptuous appellation to any female whose limbs happen to be somewhat sleu-

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*Fair usage policy applies

BURR, *s.* the sweet-bread.

BUSHEL, *s.* when applied to oats, means five ordinary bushels.

C.

CADGER, *s.* a carrier.

CALE, or KALE, *s.* turn, chance, perhaps only Call. It is used by persons doing any thing by rotation. It is my cale now. Kele, Lan. Kilian has Kavel, sors, sortitio, sors in divisione bonorum, rata portio, which is very nearly the sense in which it is now used. Kavel is lot, and Kavelen to draw lots, in Flemish. See Halma.

CALL, *v.* To call a person out of his name, is to abuse or vilify him.

To call all to pieces, is to treat with the most opprobrious and abusive language.

CANT, *adj.* strong, lusty. Ash calls it local. Bailey has the word. In the Glossary to Langtoft's Chronicle by Hearne, Kant, *adj.* is explained by courageous.

CAP, or CAPPEL, *v.* to put a new cover over shoes worn out at the toe.

CĀPERLASH, *s.* abusive language. To Cample is a northern word for to scold. See Grose.

CAPO, *s.* a working horse, Ray. Corrupted from Capyl or Capel, from Ceffyl, Welsh. O. W.

CARVE, or KERVE, *v.* to grow sour: local, according to Ash.

CASE, *adv.* because, perhaps. In the first example it seems to be an abbreviation of becase, so pronounced in Cheshire; and in the second instance it has the appearance of being shortened from percase, a word used by Bacon, though now of very rare occurrence.

CAUF-KIT, or CRIB, *s.* a place to put a sucking calf in. A.S. Crybbe, præsepe, Som. The same as Kidcrow.

CHEADLE DOCK, or KEDEE DOCK, is the *Senecio Jacobæa.*

CHEM, or TCHEM, *s.* a team, a team of horses, a team of wild ducks. Somner talks of a team of young pigs.

CHILDER, *s.* children, Lan. The Ang. Sax. plural termination.

CHIMLY, or rather CHIMBLEY, *s.* Lan. the chimney.

CHUNNER, *v.* to grumble: a chunnering ill-conditioned fellow. A.S. Ceonian, obmurmurare, Ben. To chowre, is a good old word for to scold. So in Turberville's translation of Ovid,

"But when the crabbed nurse
Begins to chide and chowre."

CLAP, *v.* to squat, to take her seat as a hare does when pursued by the hounds, in order to escape

from them; from the French se clapper, se tapir, se cacher dans un trou.

CLAMME, or CLAME, *v.* to dirty or plaster over. A.S. Clamian, linire, oblinire, oblimare, to anoint or smear over, to dawhe, to foule, to Clamme. Som.

CLARGYMAN, *s.* a ludicrous appellation for a black rabbit.

CLAT, *s.* To tell Clats of a person is to tell stories of him.

CLAVER, *s.* idle talk; Scotch, Jam. Claffer is German for garrulus.

CLEA, *s.* a claw. It was anciently written Clea. See Fleming's Dictionarie, et passim.

CLEM, *v.* Clem'd, *part.* Lan. starved with hunger. Ash calls it local. Klemmen, Kil. Teut. stringere, coarctare, to shrink up: the bowels are said to be clammed, to adhere together, by hunger.

CLOMB, *perf.* tense and *part.* of the verb to climb. It is an old word, and used by Spencer in the perfect tense.

CLOTS, or CLOUTS, burrs or burdock. A.S. Clate, Som. et in Glossario Ælfrici.

CLOUTS, Axle-tree Clouts, *s.* plaits of iron nailed at the end of it. Clouted shoon, are shoes done in the same way.

CLUSSUM'D, *adj.* clumsy, Lan. according to Ray,

but it means more, i. e. a hand shut and benumbed with cold, and so far clumsy; certainly a corruption of closened, or closed.

Cob, *v.* to throw, Lan. To cob is to lead or domineer, also, to govern or surpass or excel others in any art or skill.

Cob, *s.* a blow. I believe always a blow on the head. Cob is also a leader, a chief: This boy will always be Cob. It is a good old word, and used by Horman in his Vulgaria.

Cobnobble, *v.* to correct or chastize.

Coggle, Keggle, Kickle, Tickle, *adj.* easily moved; all, I believe, the same word.

Coggle, *v.* to move with great ease, to be unsteady.

Colding, *part.* seems to be, shivering: To sit colding by the fire-side is to sit idling by the fire-side.

Collow, or Colly, *v.* to blacken, to colour, to make black with a coal. Charbonner. Pal.

Colly west, *adv.* directly contrary.

Colly Weston is sometimes used when anything goes wrong. It is aw along with Colly Weston. This seems to be some personal allusion, and, I should apprehend, very local, and by no means general throughout the county.

Come. Sunday come se'night, the next Sunday but

one. This expression was formerly very common, not only in colloquial but in written language, and may be found in Foxe's Book of Martyrs.

Tomorrow come never
When two Sundays come together.

To a person less given to the fulfilling than to the making of promises, these words are often repeated by way of quip, when he engages to do anything.

COME OUT, or rather COME EYT, an odd expression, used to a dog; meaning, lie still, do not bark.

COMMIN, *s.* the common, waste land.

CONNA, *v.* cannot.

CONNY, or CANNY, *adj.* is used as brisk, lively. Their etymology may be found in all the dead Northern languages.

COOTH, *s.* a cold. Coth, A.S. morbus, valetudo, Som.

COSP, *s.* the cross bar at the top of a spade. It is frequently used for the head. A person whose head has been broken is said "to have had his cosp broken." Randle Holme calls it Kaspe; and when enumerating the different parts of a spade, has the head, or handle, or kaspe. Acad. of Arm. B. 3, Ch. 8, p. 329. It can scarcely

be a corruption of the German word Kopf, the head?

COWLICK, *s.* is that part of a cow's hide where the hairs of it, having different directions, meet and form a projecting ridge of hair. This is believed to be produced from the cow licking herself. The same term is used when the same thing occurs in the human head.

COW-SHORN, or SHARN, as in Lan. *s.* the leavings of the cow. Dung, in Teutonic, is Sharn; in Suio-Got. Skarn; and a Shar Bud, an O. W. for beetle, is so called rather from continually living under horse or cow dung, than for its being found under shards or broken earthen-ware. A.S. Scearn, fimus, stercus, cow-dung. Som. Randle Holme, in his Academy of Armory, says Shorn is the dung of a bull or cow. It is also called Cowshot or Cowplague. In Philemon Holland's translation of the Natural History of Pliny, vol. 2. p. 327, we read: "They say that bull's Sherne is an excellent complexion forsooth to set a fresh rosat or vermilion colour on in the ball of the checke."

CRADANT and CRADANTLY, *s.* and *adv.* Crassant and Crassantly, which two last words are admitted on the sole authority of Ray; coward, cowardly: To set cradants, among boys, is to do

something hazardous, to take any desperate leap which cradants dare not undertake after you.

CRANNY, *adj.* pleasant, agreeable, or praiseworthy: A cranny lad. Bailey.

CREACHY, *adj.* crazy, out of order, in bad repair, or sick.

CREEM, *v.* the same as Teem, to pour; also to put slily into one's hand. Ash calls it local.

CREWDLE or CROODLE, *v.* to crouch together like frightened chickens on the sight of a bird of prey.

CREWDLING, *s.* a dull stupid person, a slow mover.

CROPE and CROPPEN, *perf.* tense and *part.* of the verb to Creep. Lan.

CRUEL, or CREWEL, *adj.* is still in use for worsted. To work in crewels, is to work in worsted.

CRUNNER, *s.* Such is the pronunciation of Coroner.

CUMBERLIN, *s.* a troublesome worthless person; from cumber.

CURRAKE, *s.* cowrake, used to clean the cow-house from filth. In P. P. C. it is written Colrake.

CUTE, *adj.* quick, intelligent; probably an abbreviation of acute.

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DEET, *v.* To deet is to dirty; perhaps a corrupt pronunciation of dight.

Much good DEET you,—Much good do it (i. e. may it do) you: an exact translation of the Italian Buon pro vi faccia.

DEMATH, *s.* a daymath, or a day's mowing for one man, generally used for a statute acre, but erroneously so, for it is properly one-half of a Cheshire acre, which is to the statute acre in the proportion of 64 to 30¼, consequently the Demath bears that of 32 to 30¼ to the statute acre. Diemat, Deymath, Daymath, is common, as I am told, in East Friseland. Wiarda explains it as, a piece of land containing 400 square-yards. "Sa suere hi tuene ethan fire thet demat," so let him swear two oaths for the deymat, (LL. Brockmanorum). Tagmat, as much as a labourer can mow in one day. Demat, Deimat, Demt, Diemt, all mean the same thing.

DICK'S HATBAND. As fine as Dick's Hatband; this must be very local.

DIDDY, *s.* the female breast with milk in it. It is used also for the milk itself: to give the child some Diddy is to give it some milk.

DIG, or DIGG, *s.* a duck. Bp. Kennet, in his MS. Glossary in the British Museum, has this word.

DIGHT, *v.* to dress.

DING, *v.* to surpass or get the better of a person. Teutonic, Dinghen, contendere. The usual sense of to ding is to give a great blow.

DITHER, or DIDDER, *v.* to tremble or shake. Todd.

DITHING, *s.* a trembling or vibratory motion of the eye. From Dither or Didder.

IN DOCK OUT NETTLE is a kind of proverbial saying, expressive of inconstancy. It is supposed that upon a person being stung with a nettle, the immediate application of the dock-leaf to the aggrieved part, repeating the precise words, "In dock out nettle," three times (which constitutes the charm), will mitigate the pain. These words are said to have a similar effect with those expressed in the old monkish adage, "Exeat ortica, tibi sit periscelis amica," the female garters, bound about the part which has suffered, being held a remedy equally efficacious.

DŌE, *v.* (pronounced as the female deer is,) to live or fatten on little food. It is generally used speaking of cattle. Scotch, Jam. A Cheshire adage says, "Hanged hay never dōes cattle;" Bought hay, which has been weighed in the scales, is not economical. I believe it to be only an extended sense of the verb to do, i. e. to do well.

DŌESŎM, or DŌSŎM, *adj.* healthy, thriving upon little. Lan. Bp. Kennet derives it from the A.S. Dugan, valere.

DREE, *adj.* long in continuance, tedious, abundant in measure, more than it appears to be. A dree rain is a close thick small rain. Ihre has Draella, stillare, unde aliquid crebro decidit. Suio-Goth.

DREE, *v.* to continue or hold out.

DRUDGE-BOX, *s.* the flour-box. Dredge is the old word for oats and barley mixed;—perhaps it may have been originally the dredge-box.

DRUMBOW, or DRUMBLE, *s.* a dingle or ravin, generally with trees in it.

DUNCH, *adj.* deaf.

DUNGOW-DASH, or DRUMBOW-DASH, *s.* dung, filth. When the clouds threaten hail or rain, it is said, There is a deal of pouse or dungo-dash to come down.

DUNNOCK, *s.* the hedge-sparrow; from the very dark or dusky appearance of that bird. Dun was anciently a dark colour, very different from what is now called a dun colour. See Shakespeare passim. Quere if not Dun-neck? Bailey in his Dictionary mentions a dun-neck as a bird.

DUZZY, *adj.* slow, heavy; perhaps a corruption of Drowsy.

E.

EALE, *s.* ale, pronounced as in the A.S. Eale.

EAM, or EEM, *v.* to spare time, to have leisure. Lan. I cannoh eam now. A.S. Æmtan, quies, otium, tempus, rest, leisure, spare time. Som. Bailey has to cein, to be at leisure; but I never heard the word so pronounced.

EAMBY, *adv.* close by, at hand.

EASINGS of a house, *s.* the eaves. Lan.

EAVER, or EEVER, *s.* a quarter of the heavens. The wind is in the rainy eaver. The Scotch use in this sense Art, Arth, Airt, or Airth. Jam. Bailey admits Eever, as a Cheshire word. For the etymology of this word I am tempted to look to the A.S. adverb Weard, versus, in the direction of, as it is exemplified in its derivatives toward, froward, forward, backward. The sense corresponds perfectly, and the *v* and *w* may be regarded as the same letter. The whole difficulty consists in the first short syllable of the word: but let it be remembered, that it is with considerable diffidence that this etymology is suggested.

An EDDY, or a NEDDY, *s.* an idiot; of which word it may possibly be a diminutive or a corruption.

EDDERINGS, *s.* Radlings in a hedge are so called. A.S. Edor or Edar, septum. Som. Bailey has

"Eder bréche, the trespass of hedge-breaking." Tusser has

> "Save Edder and stake,
> Strong hedge to make."

EDER, *s.* a hedge: a good old English word. See Cowel's Law Dictionary, folio edition.

ELDER, *s.* the udder of a cow. Lan. See Skinner, Belgice Elder.

ELLER, *s.* the elder-tree.

ESHIN, or ASHIN, *s.* a pail. These pails are, I believe, always made of ash wood.

ESHINTLE, *s.* an Eshin full.

ESS, or ESSE, *s.* ashes, or a place under the grate to receive them in. Bailey calls it a Cheshire word.

EXPECT, *v.* to suppose, believe, or prognosticate; rather an extended sense of the word.

F.

FANTOME corn is light corn. Fantome hay, light, well-gotten hay. North.

FARAND, or FARRAND, *s.* manner, custom, appearance. O. W. We have, old farrand: farantly: to do things in the right or wrong farand.

FARANTLY, *adj.* or as usually pronounced, farancly or farincly, is supposed to be composed of the two words fair and clean; but it is simply the

adjective of Farand, and means clean, decent, orderly. In Scotland well- or ill-farand are used for well- or ill-looking: To fare is there also to go; and a farand-man is a traveller or stranger. Jam. In P. P. C. we read, comly or well farynge in shape; elegans. In Hormanni Vulgaria we have, "He looked unfaringly, aspectu fuit incomposito." A.S. Faran, to go. Fare, a journey. Som. To a gentleman ordering a pair of shoes of a Cheshire shoemaker, he answered, "I know what you would wish, sir; you would have a pair of shoes with a farantly toe and a mannerly heel." Farantly and mannerly have much the same meaning, except that to the latter is attached rather more elegance than to the former.

FARE, *v.* to go. To fare road is to trace the footsteps of a hare along the road. The fare of a hare is her trace.

FARTHER, *adv.* expressive of repugnance. I will be farther if I do that, means, I will never do it.

FASHOUS, *adj.* unfortunate, shameful; either from the verb to fash, to tease, or from the French fascheux, unfortunate.

FAUGH, *s.* fallow; an abbreviation of the word.

FAVOUR, *v.* to resemble, as one person does to another: That child favours his father. To favour, though admitted in this sense into many

of our dictionaries, and though a good authority for the use of it be cited by Dr. Johnson, yet I do not recollect to have ever heard it in conversation, except in Cheshire, where it is very common.

FÀY, or FAIGH, *s.* the soil before you reach the marl. To fay is to remove it. In other parts of England to fie is to cleanse a ditch or pond. Fowings, emundatio, in P.P.C.

FEABERRY, or FEEBERRY, *s.* a gooseberry.

FEND, *v.* to work hard, to struggle with difficulties. In hard times we must fend to live. Lan. Fend is also used in the following sense. When a person is not easily convinced, it is said, You must fend and prove with him. It is probably, in both senses, an abbreviation of Defend.

FETTLE, *s.* order, good repair.

FETTLE, *v.* to repair, or put in order. Dr. Johnson explains this word, to do trifling business, to ply the hands without labour; and calls it a cant word, from Fed. Mr. Todd says this is a mistake, and that it probably comes from the Suio-Gothic Fykt, studium. The sense in which it is used in Cheshire and Lancashire is, however, different from that assigned to it by these gentlemen. In both these counties it means, to mend, to put in order any thing which is broken or defective, as the substantive, Fettle,

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FLATTER DOCK, or BATTER DOCK, *s.* pond weed, or potamogeton.

FLEE, *s.* a fly.

FLEETINGS or FLITTINGS, or FLEETMILK, *s.* part of the refuse milk in the process of cheese-making. Belg. Vlote-melck. Skinner. In P. P. C. Flet of mylk or other like, despumatus.

FLECK, FLICK, FLEG, FLEGGE, FLIG, *v.* to fly. A.S. Fleogan, to fly. Ben.

FLIG, or FLIGGE, *adj.* spoken of young full fledged birds. Flygge, plumea. Pal. Fligge as bird, maturus, P. P. C. Flig, volatilis. Junius, addenda.

FLIGGERS, *s.* young birds beginning to fly. From the A.S. Fliccerian, motare alas; or from Fliggheren, Teutonice volitare. Kilian.

FLOUGH, *s.* (pronounced gutturally) a flea. In Lan. Fleigh.

FLY-DOD, *s.* (pronounced Flee-dod) Ragwort; *Senecio Jacobæa*, vulgarly called Mare f—t. It is generally covered with a dusky yellow fly, which accounts for the first part of its name: Dock is also a common termination of the names of different weeds, by no means always of the same class, so that perhaps it should be Flee-dock. Gerard in his Herbal gives the name of "Flea-docke" to a plant.

Fow, *adj.* foul, ugly.

Frampot, *s.* the iron ring which fastens the Sowl or cow yoke to the iron range.

Frem'd, *adj.* strange, inimical.—It is also used for tender, and is sometimes pronounced Frim. A.S. Frem'd, externs. Som.

Fretten, *part.* rubbed, marked, O. W. used chiefly in Pock-fretten. From the French Frotter, and that from A.S. Frothian, fricare, Som.

Frim, *adj.* tender or brittle. Lan.

Frort, Frowart, or Frowarts, *adv.* forward.

Fŏrthink, *v.* to repent. O.W. Chaucer. Piers Ploughman. Jam.

Fŏrthought, *s.* repentance. Fōrethought is forecast or prospective wisdom; but our word has quite a different sense, the little word For signifying privation, as for in forget, forgo (so it ought to be written and not as it generally is, forego). The pronunciation of Fŏrthought is very different from that of Fōrethought.

Fukes, *s.* the hair. Bailey has Fax for the hair, and derives from it the names, Fairfax, Halifax. A.S. Feax, coma, capilli. Som.

G.

Gafty, *adj.* doubtful, suspected. A gafty person is a suspected person.

Gate, *s.* a road. "Gate heo goes," is the usual cry

of the huntsman when he pricks (i. e. traces) the hunted hare along the high-road. Gate is not only porta but also portus—Sandgate, Margate.

GAWM, *v.* to comprehend. Ganwe, Teutonice acutus, attentus. Kil. Gaw, intelligent. Flem. Halma. Palsgrave has, to awme, to guess, which I suppose is nothing but to aim.

GAWN, *s.* a gallon.

GEE, *v.* to fit, suit, or agree together. Lan. from the O. W. to gee or to gie, to go.

GEFF, or JEFF, *adj.* deaf.

GELL, or JELL, *s.* a great deal.

GESLING, *s.* a gosling.

GHEETEN, *part.* gotten.

To GO GIDDY is to go in a passion. A.S. Gidig, stultus, vertiginosus. Som. a very trifling deflection from the common meaning of Giddy.

GILLER, or rather GUILLER, *s.* several horse hairs twisted together to compose a fishing-line.

GIL-HOOTER, *s.* an owl.

GIRD, *s.* and *v.* a push, to push as a bull does. Shakesp. Ash calls it a twitch, a pang, but I apprehend wrongly so. Gyrd, perce, or strike thorow with a spear or weapon, Pal. Johnson gives it a different sense from what it bears in Cheshire. So in Shakespeare's Henry IV. act i. sc. 2. Falstaff says, "Men of all sorts take a pride to gird at me."

GLAVER, or GLAFFER, *v.* to flatter, coax, or fondle.

GLIFF, *s.* a glimpse. Flemish Glimp, apparence. Halma.

GLOBED TO, *part.* wedded to, foolishly fond of. In Ray alone; from Glop, fatuus. Ihre.

GLOPPEN, *v.* to astonish, or stupify: from Glop also.

GNATTER, or NATTER, *v.* to gnaw to pieces. A.S. Gnægan, to gnaw. Som.

GOLDING, *s.* a marygold.

GOOD, *s.* a property of any kind. A.S. Gode, bona.

GOODY, *s.* goodwife; a kind of familiar address or title given to women rather in an inferior station of life. It grows much out of use.

GORSE-HOPPER, *s.* the bird called a whinchat.

GOWD-NEPS, or GOLD-NEPS, *s.* a kind of small red and yellow early ripe pear, the petit muscat or sept en gueule of Duhamel.

GRADELY, GREADLY, GRAIDLY, *adj.* decent, orderly, good sort of man, thriving honestly in the world; gradus, Latin; or to gree, O.W. for agree. A.S. Grith, peace, used by Chaucer.

GRAZIER, *s.* a young rabbit just beginning to feed on grass.

GROSIER, *s.* a gooseberry.

GUEOUT, *s.* the gout; it is also a soft spungy part of a field, full of springs, a defective place, perhaps used in a figurative sense.

GUILL, *v.* to dazzle, chiefly by a blow.

GULL, *s.* A naked gull; so are called all nestling birds in quite an unfledged state. They have always a yellowish cast, and the word is, I believe, derived from the Ang. Sax. geole, or the Suio-Goth. gul, yellow. Som. and Ihre. The commentators, not aware of the meaning of the term "naked gull," blunder in their attempt to explain those lines of Shakspeare in Timon of Athens,

> "Lord Timon will be left a naked Gull,
> Which flashes now a Phœnix."

GUTTIT, *s.* is, I am credibly informed, almost the only name by which Shrovetide is known among the lower orders in Cheshire. This word seems to be a corruption of Good tide. Shrovetide was formerly not only, (to use the words of Mr. Warton,) "a season of extraordinary sport and feasting," but it was also the stated time for repentance, confession, and receiving absolution. For either of the above reasons, it may fairly have obtained the name of Good tide, in like manner as the day of the Crucifixion has obtained that of Good Friday.

H.

HAGG, *s.* To work by the Hagg is to work by the great, in contradistinction to day-work. The price of day-labour is pretty much fixed; but to work by the great or by the job must be subject to a bargain, i. e. to a Hagg or Haggle, the frequent consequence of bargaining.

HAIGH, or HAY, *v.* to have. Lan.

HALOW, or HAILOW, *adj.* (Lan. healow,) awkwardly bashful, or shy: from the A.S. Hwyl, bashful.

HAMES, *s.* horse collars, so called (according to Phillips in his New World of Words) from their likeness in shape to the hams of man.

HAN, the plural of the present tense of the verb to have. It is an old word used by Wicliffe, and seems to be a contraction of Haven.

HANTLE, or HANDTLE, *s.* a handful. Jamieson rightly explains this word, as it is commonly used in Scotland, by a great quantity; but the doubt which he expresses of its being derived from handful, when we state that the two similar words of Piggintle and Noggintle are in constant use in this county, is wholly done away.

HATTLE, *adj.* wild, skittish. Ash calls it local. Bailey.

HAVIOURS, or HAVERS, *s.* behaviour. To be on one's

haviours is to be on one's good behaviour. Jam. uses havins, or havings, in the same sense.

HAWPENNY, *s.* HAWPORTH, *s.* halfpenny; half-penny-worth.

HIDE, *v.* to beat.

HIDING, *s.* a beating.

HIDLANDS, *s.* concealment. When a person keeps out of the way from the fear of being arrested, he is said to be in Hidlands.

HIDNES is used in the same sense as Hidlands, in the Glossary to Langtoft's Chronicle, by Hearne.

HILLING, or HEELING, *s.* the covering of a book, the quilt or blanket. Lan. to hill, or hilling. It is a good O. W. employed by Wicliffe in his translation of the New Testament, but I never heard it used in common conversation except in Lancashire and Cheshire. See Ihre in voce Hilja, operire. A.S. Helan, tegere. Som.

HIMSELL, or HISSELL, is used in the following sense, He is not himself, he is out of his mind.

HINGE, *adj.* active, supple, pliant.

HOBBITY HOY, an awkward stripling, between man and boy. Tusser calls it Hobart de Hoigh, or Hoyh. I believe it to be simply Hobby the Hoyden, or Robert the Hoyden, or Hoyt. The word Hoyden is by no means confined to the female sex; indeed it is believed to have anciently belonged to the male sex, and to mean a rude

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arca frumentaria of the pantry; and Stulch may be the beginning of the word Steal, with the termination in ulch, in order to make it rime with Hulch. It means, as well by saving as by theft, by all possible means. The proverbial expression is not, By hook *and* by crook, but By hook *or* by crook; meaning a determination to obtain one's object either by direct or indirect ways,—quocunque modo.

HULL, *v.* to throw.

HULLOT, or HULLART, *s.* an owlet or owl.

HURE, *s.* the hair. Lan.

HURE-SORE, when the skin of the head is sore from a cold.

HURRY, *s.* a bout, a set-to, a scolding, a quarrel; perhaps from the old word to harry, or to harass.

I.

JACK NICKER, *s.* a goldfinch: why so called I cannot conjecture. It is particular, however, to observe the appropriation of Christian names to many kind of birds. Thus all little birds are by children called Dicky birds. We have Jack Snipe, Jack Daw, Tom Tit, Robin Redbreast, Poll Parrot, a Gill-hooter; a Magpie is always called Madge, a Starling Jacob, a Sparrow Philip, and a Raven Ralph.

JACK-SHARP, or SHARPLING, *s.* a small fish called a stickleback.

JAG, or JAGG, *s.* a small parcel, a small load of hay or corn. In Norfolk it is called a bargain.

JAGG, or JAG, *v.* to trim up the small branches of a tree.

JEE, or A-JEE, *adv.* awry.

JERSEY, or rather JAYSEY, a ludicrous and contemptuous term for a lank head of hair, as resembling combed wool or flax, which is called Jersey. He has got a fine jaysey. "Jarsey, the finest wool, separated from the rest by combing." Bailey's Dict.

INSENSE, *v.* to instruct, to inform: To lay open a business to any one is to insense him. To insense is a word formed in a similar manner with the old French word *assagir*, rendre sage.

INTACK, *s.* an inclosure on a common, waste, or forest. An Intake.

JUMPS, *s.* a kind of stays worn by wet-nurses, which are easily loosened in order to facilitate her suckling the child.

JURNUT, or YERNUT, *s.* a pignut, *Bunium Bulbocastanum.*

K.

KAILYARDS, or rather KELYARDS, the name of certain orchards in the city of Chester. Kailyard

in Scotch is a cabbage- or a kitchen-garden. Jam. Yard and garden are both of them the same thing, and derived from the A.S. Geard. See Diversions of Purley, vol. 2. p. 275.

KALE. See in voce CALE.

KAZARDLY, *adj.* Lan. unlucky, liable to accident: perhaps a corruption of Hazardly.

KECK, *v.* to put any thing under a vessel which lifts it up and makes it stand uneven. In Lancashire to Keyke or Kyke, is to stand crooked. Keck, *v.* is usually to heave at the stomach. Keck is the same word, differently applied, and means to lift up, or to heave.

KEEVE, *v.* to overturn or lift up a cart, so as to unload it all at once. Ash calls it local.

KENCH, *s.* a twist or wrench, a strain or sprain. Kenks (a sea term), are the doublings in a cable or rope when it does not run smooth.

KEOUT, *s.* a little barking cur-dog. Randle Holme, in his Academy of Armoury, uses Skaut or Kaut for the same, which seems to designate Scout for its etymology; and this is partly confirmed by that line of Tusser—

"Make bandog thy Scout-watch to bark at a thief."

KEOW, or sometimes KU, *s.* sounding the *u* somewhat like *ou*, is used for Cow.—KY, or KEY, *s.* (the plural) Cows.

KERVE, *v.* to turn sour.

KIBBO KIET. Thus in Cheshire is called a proof of great strength; namely, for a man to stand in a half-bushel and lift from the ground and place on his shoulders a load of wheat, that is, 14 score weight. This is called by the name of Kibbo Kift; why, I do not know: but I have some idea of having seen somewhere the word Kibbo or Kibbow used in the sense of *strong*. Should it not rather be Kibbow Gift? and in that case the feat above mentioned will be a gift of strength.

KID-CROW, or KIDCREW, *s.* a place to put a sucking calf in. Bailey has this word, but he writes it Kibgrow. Crybbe being the A.S. word for stall or stable, and Crebbe being the same in Teutonic, Bailey's mode of writing the word, though differing from the ordinary pronunciation of it, is probably right.

KIND, *v.* to kindle the fire.

KITLING, *s.* a kitten. Ash says it is not common. It is Scotch, Jam. Kytlinge, catellus, P. P. C.

KIVER, *v.* and *s.* to cover, a cover, used by Wicliffe in his MS. translation of the Psalms.

KNICKY-KNACKY, *adj.* handy, adroit.

KNOCKER-KNEE'D, *adj.* said of those knees which in action strike against each other. It is usually called baker-knee'd.

KNOTCHELLED, or NOTCHELLED, *adj.* or *part.*

When a man publicly declares he will not pay any of his wife's debts, which have been contracted since some fixed day, she is said to be knotchelled, a certain disgraceful imaginary mark. Lan.

KNOTTINGS, *s.* thin corn, not well grown. Acad. Arm.

L.

LAD'S LOVE, *s.* or OLD MAN, *s.* for by both these names is the herb Southernwood called.

LADGEN, or LAGGEN, *v.* is to close the seams of any wooden vessels which have opened from drought, so as to make them hold water. This is done by throwing the vessels into water, which swells the wood and closes the seams. P. P. C. has to laggen, or drabelen, *palustro.* N.B. to drabble, to wet or dirty, is a word of frequent colloquial occurrence, though omitted by our best lexicographers.

LAITH, *adj.* loth, unwilling.

LAT, *s.* a lath. Lan.

LAT, *adj.* lattance, *s.* hindrance; LAT, *v.* to hinder. Jam. has lattance, as well as to lat, *v.* to hinder. Ang. Sax. Latian, to hinder or delay. An old sense of the verb to Let was to defer or put off. In Horman's Vulgaria we read,—"I let my journey for the lowrynge wether, Propter

nubilum distuli profectionem." To Let comes either from the Gothic Latjan, tardare, or from the Suio-Gothic Lattia, tardare, morari.

LAT-A-FOOT, *adj.* slow in moving. Letten, verletten, Dutch. Latjan, Goth. tardare.

LATHE, *v.* to ask, to invite, O. W. Lan.

LAWS YOU NOW, *an exclamation.* See you now; used as Lo! The Ang. Sax. for Lo is La.

LEET, *v.* to let, also to light with a person, or meet him. I connah leet on him,—I cannot meet with him.

LEET, LEETEN, *v.* to pretend or feign. You are not so ill as you leeten yourself,—as you suffer yourself to appear. In Jam. Scotch Dictionary we read to Leit, leet, let, to pretend to give, to make a show of. Junius assigns Laeten, Belg. for its origin. Læeta, Icelandic, simulare, se gerere, Late, gestus. Belgice, Læten, videri, simulare, gerere se hoc vel illo modo. Gothice, Linter, dolus, Linta, hypocrita.

LESS is pronounced as if it was written Lass.

LICH-GATES, *s.* are the gates of the church-yard:

LICH-ROAD, *s.* the road by which the corpse passes for interment: from the A.S. Lice, corpus.—N.B. These gates are, I believe, never opened but for funerals.

LICKSOME, or LISSOME, *adj.* lightsome, pleasant, agreeable. Chiefly applied to places or situa-

tions. Lissome often means active, agile, the same as hinge. A pretty girl is said to be a licksome girl.

LIKE is used in the sense of obliged to do any thing, forced to do it. Thou hast like to do it.

LIPP'N, *v.* to lippen, to expect. A. Sax. Leaf-an, credere.

LITE, *s.* a little. A farmer, after enumerating the number of acres he has in wheat and barley, will often add, "and a lite wuts," i. e. a little oats. It is an O. W. used by Chaucer. Danish Lidt, a little. Wolf. Dan. Dict.

LITHE, *v.* To lithe the pot is to put thickenings into it. A.S. Lithan, to lay one thing close to another. Som. To Alyth is a good old word, and used in this sense in the Forme of Cury, p. 107.

LITHER, *adj.* Lan. idle, lazy: long and lither is said of a tall idle person. Ash calls it obsolete. A.S. Lith, mollis, lenis. Chaucer uses it as wicked. "There is no flatterer nor losyll so lyther" is a line of Shelton in his Interlude of Magnificence.

LITHING, or LITHINGS, *s.* thickening for the pot, either flour or oatmeal. Lyder, Icelandic. To alye, is an O. W. for to mix.

LITIGIOUS, *adj.* I have heard weather that impeded the harvest so called; but I believe it

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M.

MACKEN UM DOOT,—make them do it.

MADPASH, *s.* a madbrain. Pash is the head. See Jam.

MAIGH, or MAY, *v.* Lan. a corruption of to make. Maigh th'dur or th'yate,—shut it, or fasten it; perhaps an abbreviation of make fast. An Italianism, Far la porta, is to shut the door.

MANY A TIME AND OFT is a common expression, and means, frequently. This use of the word Many in the singular number is by no means uncommon either in colloquial or in written language; Many a man, and Many a day, are expressions fully justified by common usage. So, in the Merchant of Venice, Shylock says "Many a time and oft on the Rialto you have rated me." With which colloquial expression, though common through all England, Mr. Kean, the actor in the part of Shylock, being unacquainted, always spoke the passage by making a pause in the middle of it thus: "Many a time——and oft on the Rialto," without having any authority from the text of Shakespeare for so doing.

MARA, the Forest of Mara, the old name of the Forest of Delamere. Randle Holme, passim.

MARE-F—T, *s.* the name of the Yellow Ragwort, *Senecio Jacobæa.*

MARRY! COME UP, MY DIRTY COUSIN, is an expression used to those who affect any extreme nicety or delicacy which does not belong to them; or to those who assume a distinction to which they have no claim. This saying must have had some local origin, which has not been transmitted to us.

MASKER, *v.* the same as Flasker. Jam. has to mask, to catch in a net. ‚Maske, mesh of a net. Flemish, Halma.

MAW, *s.* the stomach. A.S. Maga, stomachus. Som.

MAW-BOUND, *adj.* said of a cow in a state of costiveness.

MAWKS, *s.* a dirty figure, or mixture. Ash calls it colloquial.

MEAL, *s.* the appointed time when a cow is milked. She gives so much at a meal. A.S. Mæl, portio, aut spatium temporis. Som.

MEASTER, *s.* master.

MEASURE, *s.* a Winchester bushel of corn.

MEET, a kind of adverbial expletive, expressive of something of late occurrence. Just meet now, is just even now. See Junius in voce Meet. A. S. Gemet, obvius, which Somner translates Met, in English.

MELCH, *adj.* mild, soft; perhaps from milk, either through the medium of the A.S. Meolc, or the Belgic Melk. Lan.

MICH, *adj.* MICHNESS, *s.* Scotch. Jam. Mich of a michness, much the same.

MICKLES, *s.* size. He is of no mickles; he is of no size or height. Mickle is common in the North, both as a substantive and as an adjective, but the word Mickles I believe peculiar to Cheshire and Lancashire.

MID-FEATHER, *s.* is a narrow ridge of land left between two pits, usually between an old marl pit and a new one which lie contiguous to each other.

MITTENS, *s.* strong hedging-gloves containing the whole hand, not leaving any distinct places for the fingers.

MIXEN, *s.* a dunghill. A. S. Mixen. Somner.

MIZZICK, *s.* MIZZICKY, *adj.* a boggy place. Johnson has Mizzy.

MIZZLE, *s.* small rain; rather *Mistle*, as derived from Mist. Dr. Ash admits the verb to mizzle, but rejects the substantive.

MONNY. Such is the vulgar pronunciation of Many.

MORTACIOUS, *adj.* mortal; mortacious bad, very bad.

TO CATCH A PERSON NAPPING AS MOSS CAUGHT HIS MARE is a Cheshire adage, respecting which Mr. Archdeacon Nares, in his Glossary, says: "Who Moss was, historians have not recorded," &c. We have, however, one authority for its being a gray mare:

"Till daye come catch him as Mosse his grey mare."
Christmas Prince, p. 40.

This throws some light upon the adage, though not sufficient for its perfect explanation. By his gray mare is certainly meant his wife. "The gray mare is the better horse" implies that the Mistress rules; and in the low colloquial style of the French, La jument grise, means the wife.

Mor, *s.* moat, a wide ditch for defence, surrounding ancient country seats or castles.

Much, *s.* a wonder, an extraordinary thing. It is much if such a thing happen.

Muchness, *s.* is used for similitude in size, in number, or in value; as for instance: it is said of two things between which there is not any difference or ground for choice, They are much of a muchness.

Muckinder, *s.* a dirty napkin or pocket handkerchief. In Ort. Voc. we have Muckeder, mete cloth, or towel. Littleton has Muckinger, and so has Bailey.

Mun, *v.* must. Moune, or have a right, possum. P. P. C. Mowe, for may, is common in Spenser. Mowne is used by Wicliffe for must: not mown, nequeo. Ort. Vocab.

Muncorn, *s.* Blencorn, Mengecorn and Blendecorn, maslin, wheat and rye mixed together

as they grow. Mungril is mixed. See Minshew.

MURENGER, *s.* a superintendent of the walls of a town or city. This word is in Ainsworth and in Todd, but I never heard it used except in the city of Chester, where two officers are annually selected from among the aldermen, who are called the Murengers, and to whom the reparation of the city walls is confided. This consideration seems to give the word Murenger a title to a place in this little Glossary.

MŸSĒLL, *pron.* so pronounced,—myself.

N.

NAAR, or NAR, near or nearer. Littleton has Narr for nearer. Danish, Nær, nigh. Wolf. Dan. Dict.

NATTER'D, *adj.* natured, i. e. ill-natured; very nattered is very ill-tempered. Knattle, in Lan., is cross, ill-natured. To natter, or gnatter, is also to gnaw into small pieces.

NEELD, or NIELD, *s.* is in Cheshire in common use for a needle. It is used by Shakespeare.

NEESE, *v.* to sneeze.

NEEST, *s.* nest. The boys say, To go a bird's neezing; that is, in search of birds' nests.

NEEZLE, *v.* to nestle, to settle oneself in a good situation.

NOBBUT, none but. Who was there? Nobbut John.

NOGGING, *s.* The filling up of the interstices between the timber work in a wooden building with sticks and clay is called the nogging.

NOGGINTLE, *s.* a nogginful.

NOINT, *v.* to anoint; figuratively, to beat severely.

A NOINTED ONE, *adj.* or *part.* an unlucky or mischievous boy, who may be supposed to have been severely corrected, is so called; a term corresponding with the French *un reprouvé*.

NOOKSHOTTEN, *adj.* disappointed, mistaken, having overshotten the mark. Shakespeare uses the word in Henry V. "That nook-shotten isle of Albion;" and the commentators suppose it to have reference to the jagged form of the English coast. Pegge explains the word by "bevel, not at right angles;" and Randle Holme, in his Academy of Armoury, among the glazier's terms has, "a Querke is a nook-shoten pane, whose sides and top run out of a square form:" so that we may conceive what the artist meant to be a quarry or right-angled pane, had, from his want of skill, turned out otherwise; and so far Nook-shotten may mean mistaken, not measured by the square, not exact.

NOTE, *s.* A dairy of cows is said to be in good note, when all the cows come into milking at the best time for making cheese.

NOUGHT, or NAUGHT, *adj.* Lan. bad, worthless: stark nought, good for nothing. It is often employed in the sense of unchaste, as explained by Bailey. Sir Thomas More in his Apologye uses nought in the sense of wicked.

NOUGHT, NAUGHT: to call to naught, to abuse very much. To call to naught is in Hor. Vul. p.134, in tergo.

NUDGE, *s.* a jog or push.

NUDGE, *v.* to jog or push.

O.

OCCAGION, *s.* for Occasion, used in the sense of cause or motive, as "I was the occagion, or cagion, of his doing so."

OMMOST is the common pronunciation of Almost.

ON, *adv.* a female of any kind who is maris appetens is said to be On.

ONLIEST, *adj.* pronounced ownliest, superlative of Only: the best or most approved way of doing any thing is said to be the onliest way.

OON, *s.* oven.

OSS, or OSSE, *v.* Lan. to offer, begin, attempt, or set about any thing, to be setting out. Ash calls it local. Holland in his translation of Pliny has "Osses and Presages." To osse is likewise to recommend a person to assist you. Edgworth, in his Sermons in the time of Henry VIII. uses to osse for to prophesy, in the

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write it Pikel, and derive it from the French Piquelet, a little pike. Randle Holme writes it Pikel.

PILPIT, *s.* pulpit. A Cheshire farmer, on being asked how he liked the new clergyman, replied, "He is a pretty rough mon in the reading desk, but when he gets into the pilpit, he goes off like the smoke of a ladle."

PINK, or PENK, *s.* a menow, a small fish. Littleton has Penk.

PIP, or PEEP, *s.* a single blossom, where flowers grow in bunches (as in the *Auricula*): hence a spot on the cards is called a pip, fiori in Italian, flowers in English, being the name of one of the suits of cards.

PIPE, *s.* a small dingle or ravin, breaking out from a larger one.

PLAT, *s.* a small bridge over a stream or gutter, probably from Flat. A plat of turnips or potatoes in a field or garden is a bed of them, merely a variation of the common word Plot.

PLIM, *v.* to plumb or fathom with a plummet.

PLIM, *adj.* or *adv.* perpendicular. To plymme down is used by Lady Juliana Barnes for to pounce directly down as a falcon does upon his prey.

POKLE, *s.* i. e. a pokeful, is a bagfull.

POLLER, or POWLER, *v.* properly, to beat in the

water with a pole; figuratively, to labour without effect.

POPPILARY, or PEPPILARY, *s.* the poplar-tree.

Poss, *v.* To poss is a jocular punishment common among marlers when any one comes late to work in the morning: he is held across a horse with his posteriors exposed, and struck on them with the flat side of a spade by the head workman, called the lord of the marl pit. Possed, pushed, tossed. Bailey.

POTE, or PAWT, *v.* Lan. to kick with one foot. Jam. has to paut. Belgice, poteren. Jun.

POW, *s.* i. e. poll, the head.

POWSE, POUS, or POUST, *s.* Lan. filth, dirt; perhaps from the French Poussière, dust. See Skinner in voce Poust, also Piers Plouhman.

POWSELS and THRUMS are used to signify dirty scraps and rags. Powsels, I suppose, comes from Pouse; and Thrums is a good old word, signifying tags or ends of coarse cloths.

PROVE, *v.* To prove pregnant, spoken of cattle.

PUN, *v.* to pound or beat down. It is a good old word.

PUNGER, *v.* to puzzle or confound. A farmer in distress said, "I am so pungered, I know not which eaver to turn to." To punge in Scotch, signifies to prick or sting, mentally speaking. See Jamieson.

Q.

QUARRY, *s.* a square pane of glass set with the point upright. Acad. of Arm. b. 3, ch. 9, p. 385.

QUERKE, *s.* a nook-shoten pane of glass, or any pane whose sides and top run out of a square form. Acad. of Arm. ut supra.—A QUIRKE, *s.* is a rhomb; in which shape (that is, with the points uppermost) all panes of glass were anciently cut and placed. Holme's Acad. of Arm.

QUICK, *s.* quickset. Quicks are plants of quicksets.

R.

RADLING, *s.* Lan. a long stick or rod, taken either from a staked hedge, or from a barn wall made with long sticks twisted together and plastered with clay. See Ellis's Specimens of Early English Poetry, vol. i. p. 318. "Radyll of a carte, Costée," Pal. Quære if not a roddling? Raddles are hurdles. In Fleming's Dictionarie we read "a hartheled walle, or ratheled with hasell roddes, wandes, or such other,—Paries craticilus."

RAKE UP THE FIRE, is not only to rake the bottom of the grate, but also to supply it well with coals, that it may continue burning all night, a custom regularly observed by the kitchen-maid to

the kitchen fire in all the northern counties, where coals are abundant.

RAME, REAM, or RAWM, *v.* to stretch out the arm as if to reach any thing: from the Teutonic Raemen, extendere. Kil.

A RAMPICKED tree is a stag-headed tree.

RANK, *adj.* in a passion: Ranc, A.S. superbus, acediosus. Somner.

RANK RIPE, or RONK RIPE, full ripe.

RAPPIT, a rabbit.

RAPPIT IT, or ROT IT. A trivial exclamation expressive of dissatisfaction.

RASE-BRAINED, *adj.* violent, impetuous; perhaps only rash-brained, though Rasend in German is mad. Also in Flemish Razen, enrager. Halma.

RAUGHT, *perf. tense* of the verb to reach; used by Shakespeare.

READY, *v.* to comb the head with the wide-toothed comb. Jam. has "to red the head or the hair, —to loosen or disentangle it."

REEAN, *s.* Lan. a small gutter. A.S. Rin, a stream. Som. Randle Holme calls a Ree-an, the distance between two buts.

REEF, *s.* a rash on the skin: the itch, or any eruptive disorder; from its being rife or reef, i. e. frequent on the skin.

REET, i. e. right. A common augmentative: Reet nought, good for nothing.

REEVE, *v.* to separate corn that has been winnowed, from the small seeds which are among it: this is done with what they call the reeving sieve. Acad. Arm.

RENDER, *v.* Lan. to separate or disperse. It is commonly used as in the phrase To render suet, which is to break it to pieces, cleanse it, and melt it down. See Jam. in voce Rind. Islan. Raenn-a, rinde, liquefacere, to melt.

RID, *v.* in the sense, get rid of. It is used for to clear a hedge or bushes on a piece of land, chiefly to rid gorse. A.S. Areddan, to rid away. Scm.

RIDER, *s.* a certain number of sheaves of corn put up together.

RIGATT, *s.* a small channel made by the rain, out of the common course of the water. Rigols, old French, petit canal, Roquefort Glossaire de la Langue Romane.

RIGG, *s.* a strong blast of wind. The storms which usually prevail about the time of the autumnal equinox are called *Michaelmas Riggs.*

RINER, *s.* a toucher. It is used at the game of quoits. A Riner is when the quoit touches the peg or mark. A Whaver is when it rests upon the peg and hangs over, and consequently wins the cast. "To shed riners with a whaver" is a proverbial expression, from Ray, and means, to surpass any thing skilful or adroit by some-

thing still more so. Rinda, Ost. Got. Ihre.—Rennen, tangere. Wach.

RISE, or RICE, *s.* a twig or branch. O.W. Chaucer. In our county it is still retained in the compound Pea-rise, for pea-sticks. Ash calls it obsolete. Danis Riisz est virga. Jun. Teutonic Riis, surculus. Kilian. A.S. Hris, long and small boughes to make hedges, rise-wood. Som.

RISH, *s.* a rush. It was anciently written Rysch, or Rysshe. P.P.C. and Ort. Voc. Sir Thomas More in his Apologie writes it *Ryssche.*

RISOME, or RISM, *s.* the head of the oat. Well risom'd is well headed. Some think it comes from Racemus; but probably it has the same origin as Rise. Randle Holme, in his Acad. of Arm. has "Rizomes, the sparsed ears of oats in the straw. A Rizome head, a chaffy sparsed head; the corn in the oats are not called ears, but rizomes."

ROCHE, *s.* refuse stone. French, Roche.

RONK RIPE, i. e. rank ripe, quite ripe: said of fruit in a perfect state of maturity.

ROTTEN, *s.* Lan. a rat, or rats; Rotta is Swedish for a rat. See Serenius's Swedish Dictionary.

"Thanne ran ther a route of ratones."

Piers Plouh. pass. 1.

RUCK, *v.* to get close or huddle together as fowls do.

RUCK, *s.* Lan. a heap;—not quite peculiar to this county. Scotch. Jam. Ruga vel Ruka, Suio-Got. cumulus, acervus. Ihre. See Horne Tooke, Diversions of Purley, 4to, vol. ii. p. 229, in voce Ruck.

RUCKLING, *s.* the least of a brood, or of a ruck.

RUTE, *v.* to cry with vehemence, to strive as children do sometimes in crying to make as much noise as they can; to bellow or roar. Ash calls it obsolete. It is admitted here on the sole authority of Ray. The rut of the sea is the dashing of the waves against any thing. A.S. Hrutan, to snort, snore, or rout, in sleeping. Som.

RYFE, *adj.* is in the P.P.C. translated by publicus, manifestus.

RYNT, ROYNT, RUNT, *v.* Lan. in voce Rynty, to get out of the way. Rynt thee, is an expression used by milkmaids to a cow when she has been milked, to bid her get out of the way. Ash calls it local. It is used by Shakespeare, and puzzles the commentators. Possibly it may owe its origin to the old adverb Arowne, found in P.P.C. and there explained by remote, seorsum; or from Ryman, or Rumian, A.S. to get out of the way. "Rym thysum men setl, Give this man place." Saxon Gospels. Luke, ch. 14, v. 9. Arowme is used by Chaucer in his House

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SAUGH, *s.* the sallow-tree, as Faugh is from fallow.

SBLID, an oath; by his blood.

SCHARN, *s.* cow-dung. A.S. Seearn, fimus, stercus. Holland, in his translation of the Natural History of Pliny, uses "bull's sherne," vol. ii. p. 327.

SCRANNY, *adj.* thin, meagre. In Lancashire, a Scrannel is a miserable emaciated person. Milton uses the word Scranel. In Kilian, we have Schrael, gracilis, tenuis; as well as Schraepel, macer, pertenuis: and in Speghel's Suio-Gothic Dictionary we find Skrinn, *adj.* macer, gracilis.

SCRATCH, *s.* the itch. It may seem extraordinary to seek the etymology of this word in the old French language; and yet in Roquefort's Glossaire de la Langue Romane, we find Escrache, gale, rogne.

SCRATTLE, *v.* to scratch as fowls do.

SCUTCH, *v.* Lan. a rod, a whip, perhaps Switch corrupted. Ash admits the substantive and rejects the verb.

SCUTTLE, *s.* a small piece of wood pointed at both ends, used at a game like trap-ball: perhaps from Scute, O. W. for a boat, it being exactly of that shape. Johnson explains the word in a different sense.

A SEAVE, *s.* a rush. It is generally used for a rush

drawn through melted grease, which in the northern counties serves for a candle. Todd.

SEECH, *v.* SEECHED, *part.* to seek: sought. To Seech, *v.* is clearly derived from the Teutonic word Suchen, quærere, as to Seek is from the A.S. Seccan, quærere.

SEECH, SECH, SIKE, or SYKE, *s.* Lan. a spring in a field, which having no immediate outlet forms a boggy place. Sich, Ang. Sax. a furrow or gutter. Som.

SEECHY, *adj.* boggy.

SEET, *s.* sight, a great many, or a great quantity. What a seet of birds is in the air!

SEETLY, *adj.* i. e. Sightly, is generally used in the sense of handsome. A seetly wench, is a handsome girl.

SEGG, *s.* a bull castrated when full-grown. Lan. Scotch. Jam.

SELL, *pron.* self, in the compounds mysell, yoursell, hissell.

SELT, *s.* chance, a thing of rare occurrence: hence, seldom and selcouth (a northern term). Ang. Sax. Seld, rarus. Som.

SENEVE, *v.* A corpse which begins to change is said to seneve; so is joiners' work which begins to warp. Senade is A. S. for signed, marked, noted: but I dare not assign it as the etymology of Seneve.

To Set, or to give a Set, is to lease, or give a lease of a house or farm. It is the same as to let. In Cornwall, a set of a mine is a lease or grant of it for a specified number of years. I believe it is common.

Shape, *v.* to begin, to set about any thing; to be shaping, is to be going away. Shape me; prepare me, make me ready, m'apprester, Pal. "To shape one's course" is a common expression either in nautical or familiar discourse. See Ort. Voc. in voce Evado. To shape is a good O.W., used precisely in this sense by Lidgate in his Historie of Thebes:

> "And shope him forth upon his journie."

Shop is used in Piers Plouhman for *vent.*

Shattery, *adj.* harebrained, giddy.

Shed, *s.* difference. "There is no shed between them," is a common saying. It is also used for the separation of the hair on the head, falling to the right and left.

Shed, *v.* to surpass, or divide; perhaps it should be written sehed. Scotch. Jam. to shed hair, to separate it in order that it may fall on each side. "As heaven's water sheds or deals" (to deal is to separate) is a northern expression for the boundary of different districts, generally the summits of a ridge of hills; from the Teut.

Scheeden, separare. Kil. or A.S. Sceadan, dividere; Lancastrensibus To sheade. Som.—Schad, *part.* distinguished, shaded, shadowed, parted.

SHED, or rather SHEED, *v.* to spill; it is used equally for liquid as for dry substances.

SCHEDE, *v.* to depart; i. e. to divide or separate: it is also, to pour out or spill.

To SHEAD is also to slope down ground regularly.

SHEPSTER, *s.* the starling, a bird which frequents sheep.

SHEWDS, *s.* quasi Sheds, Lan. the husks of oats when separated from the corn.

SHIM, *adj.* a clear bright white. A.S. Scima, splendor. Sciman, splendere. Som.

SHIPPIN, SHIPPEN, or SHIP'N, *s.* the cow-house: I suppose it is originally sheep-pen; from the A.S. Scipene, stabulum, bovile. Som.

SHOAT, *s.* in some places a SHOT, a young pig between a sucker and a porker; it is also a term of contempt, when applied to a young person.

SHONNA, or SHONNAH, shall not.

SHOO, or SHOOL, *s.* a shovel. Tusser uses shovel as a monosyllable.

SHOOL, SHOO, or SHU, *v.* To shoo, to drive away any thing, particularly birds from the corn or garden. Lan. Scheuchen, Germ. to drive away.

SHRED, *v.* To shred suet is to break it into small

pieces. In the southern counties it is used for, to spread manure. A.S. Screadan, resecare, amputare.

To GET SHUT OF A PERSON is to get rid of him. See Diversions of Purley, in voce Shoot.

SHUTTANCE, *s.* riddance, delivering from any troublesome person or thing. A good *shuttance* of such a one is, I suppose, the door shut upon him.

SIBBED, *adj.* related to, of kin to. Lan. Sib or Sibbe is a good O. W. for relationship, still retained in gossip, i. e. God's Sib. Sibbe, affinitas, Teut. Kilian. Sibberets, or Sibberidge, is the bans of marriage.

SIN, *adv.* or *prep.* since.

SIRRY, *s.* sirrah; a contemptuous term often used to dogs.

SKEER, *v.* To skeer the esse, is to clear the grate; separating the ashes from the live coals: possibly only to scour.

SKELLERD, *adj.* crooked, out of the perpendicular; from Scheel. Teut. obliquus, transversus. Kil.

SKELP, *v.* to leap awkwardly, as a cow does. Skelp, Scotch. Jam.

SKEN, *v.* to squint.

SKEW, or SKEW-BALD, *adj.* a bay or brown and white horse is so called. Piebald is black and white, like the magpie.

SKITTERWIT, *s.* a foolish, harebrained fellow.

SKREEN, *s.* A wooden settee or settle, with a very high back sufficient to screen those who sit on it from the external air, was with our ancestors a constant piece of furniture by all kitchen fires, and is still to be seen in the kitchens of many of our old farm-houses in Cheshire. So in Tusser's Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry, we read,

"If ploughman get hatchet or whip to the Skreene,
Maids loseth their cocke if no water be seen."

Note in Tusser redivivus.—"If the ploughman can get his whip, his plough-staff, hatchet, or any thing that he wants in the field, to the fire-side (Observe here that Screene and fire-side are one and the same thing), before the maid hath got her kettle on, then the maid loseth her Shrovetide cock, and it belongs wholly to the men."

SKRIKE, *v.* to shriek out loud. Lan. O.W. Skraik is Scotch, Jam. In P.P.C. we have Scrykinge of childer, vagitus.

SLACK, *s.* small coal, Lan. sometimes pronounced sleck. Also a low moist place between two hills. Scotch. Jam. It is admitted by Todd.

SLATHER, or SLUR, *v.* to slip or slide. Slidder is a good old word.

SLEAK, *v.* (so pronounced, for probably it should

be Slake,) to protrude the tongue. To Sleak out the tongue, is to loll it out; only that to loll might proceed from weakness, whereas to sleak it out is an act of volition.

SLECK, *v.* to extinguish, Lan. to slake; from the Isl. Slagi, humiditas.

SLINK, *s.* the untimely fœtus of a cow when killed, being in calf; the veal of this is called Slink veal.

SLIPPY, *adj.* abbreviation of Slippery.

SLOOD, *s.* Cart sloods are deep cart-ruts. A.S. Slog, a slough. Som.

SMEETH, *v.* to pass the iron over crumpled linen; A.S. Smæthe, *smooth.* Som.

SNAGG, or SNIG, *v.* to draw away by the hand branches of trees; also to cut off the lateral branches. A.S. Snidan, secare. Som.

SNIDDLE, or HASSOCKS, *s.* that kind of long grass which grows in marshy places. Lan. The *Aira cæspitosa* of Linnæus.

SONGOW, SONGAL, *s.* gleaned corn. Songow, Songoe, Sangow, to go Sangowing, *v.* To glean, or go gleaning; generally supposed to be so named from picking up the single straws, i. e. singleing. The explanation given by Kilian, Etym. Teuton., is however far preferable: he says, Sangh, Sanghe, fasciculus spicarum, Germ. Sax. Sicamb. Sang, gsang: Ang. Songe. The

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SPRINGOW, *adj.* nimble, active. Littleton has Springal.

SQUANDER, *v.* to separate or disperse: to squander a covey of partridges.

STAGGERING BOB, or YELLOW SLIPPERS. Names given by butchers to very young calves. When in that state their hoofs are yellow.

TO STAND A PERSON ON, is to be incumbent on him. It stands every one on to take care of himself.

STARE, *s.* a starling. In Ælfric's Glossary we have Beacita vel Sturnus, Stearn. He has also Turdus, Stær.

STAW, *v.* i. e. to stay: a cart stopped in a slough, as not to be able to proceed, is said to be stawed.

STE-AN, *s.* (pronounced as a dissyllable) is used for a jug of that kind of earthenware called stone; a stone jug. STONE is also often pronounced as a dissyllable, Stee-an or Sto-an.

STELE, or STEAL, the stalk of a flower, or the handle of a rake or broom. Stele, Ang. Sax. Ash calls it local.

STEPMOTHER'S BLESSING, *s.* a little reverted skin about the nail, often called a back friend.

STIRROW, *s.* or STIR-ABOUT; a hasty pudding.

STOCKPORT COACH, or CHAISE; a horse with two women riding sideways on it is so called; a mode of travelling more common formerly than at present.

To Stouk, or Stowk, *v.* to put ears or handles to such vessels as require them.

Stowk, *s.* stalk or handle of a pail; it is also a drinking-cup with a handle. A stowk of ale, from the participle of the A.S. Stican, figere. See Horne Tooke, Diversions of Purley, 4to, vol. 2, p. 220.

Stract, *adj.* abbreviation of Distracted.

Strain, *v.* expressive of the union of the sexes in the canine race. A. S. Strynan, gignere, generare, procreare. Som.

Streea, *s.* a straw. One who goes out of the country for improvement, and returns without having gained much, is said to have left it to learn to call a Streea a *straw.*

Strushion, *s.* destruction. Lan.

Stubbo, or Strubbow, *s.* stubble.

Stubbo, or Stubbed, *adj.* thick, short.

Stut, *v.* to stutter or stammer.

Swat, *s.* sweat.

Swat is the *perfect tense* of the verb to sweat.

Swippo, or Swippow, *adj.* supple.

Swippo, *s.* The thick part of a flail is so called. Acad. of Arm. In Norfolk it is called the Swin el. In Scotch Swap is a sharp stroke, Jam.g

T.

TACHING END, *s.* i. e. attaching end, a shoemaker's waxed string.

TACK, *s.* a lease, or part of a lease, for a certain time is called a Tack, *i. e.* simply a take. A Tack is a term of the Scotch law, and a farmer is called a Tacksman.

TACK, *s.* hold, confidence, reliance: There is no tack in such a one,—he is not to be trusted. Johnson has this word, but not in this sense.

To TACK ONE'S TEETH to any thing, is to set about it heartily. To Tack a stick to one, is to beat him.

TAFFY, *s.* what is called coverlid: this is treacle thickened by boiling, and made into hard cakes. Tafia, or taffiat, sugar and brandy made into cakes. French.

TAIGH, or TAY, *v.* Scotch, to take. Jam.; to *tack* is also to take.

TAIN, or TANE, is in common use, for *taken*, the *part.* of the verb to take. In the very old metrical description of the salutation of Vortigern by Rowena, *tane* is so used.

TANTRELLS, or rather TANTRUMS, *s.* freaks, whims. It is often said of a child when he is peevish and cross, that he is in his tantrums.

TCHEM, *s.* Vide in CHEM.

TEEN, *s.* When any one is in misfortune or bad plight, he is said to be in fowteen.

TEEN, *s.* anger. Ray, Lan. Tynan, A.S. incitare. Som.

TENT, *v.* to attend to or guard; also to hinder or prevent. Lan.

TETHER-DEVIL, the plant Woody Nightshade; supposed to be so called from the complicated growth of its branches.

THACK and THACKER, *s.* thatch and thatcher. Thekia, Islandic, thatch. A.S. Thecan, tegere.

THATCH-PRICKS, *s.* (or simply the latter word,) sticks used in thatching.

THAT'N, A THAT'N, *adv.* in that manner.

THINK ON, *v.* to remind.

THIS'N, *adv.* in this way. In Hearne's Glossary to Robert of Gloucester's Chronicle we have *thisne* for *this*. THISNE being the accusative case of the Anglo-Saxon pronoun This, *this*. I apprehend it would not be proper to say This'n man or This'n horse, or even That'n man or That'n horse, using it only adjectively; but when used as a substantive, a That'n or a This'n (the word *manner* being understood), it is in common use.——In Norfolk *a-this-ne*, *a-that-ne*, are commonly used for in this manner, in that manner.

THISTLE-TAKE, *s.* a duty of a halfpenny, anciently

paid to the lord of the manor of Halton, in the county of Chester, for every beast driven over the common, suffered to graze or eat but a thistle. Bailey.

THRIPPA, or THRIPPOW, *v.* to beat: which may mean either to beat with the geers or thrippows, in the same way as to strap and to leather signify to beat with a strap or leathern thong; or it may derive its origin (as well as the verb to drab) from drapa, to strike or beat severely. Ihre has Drapa, percutere. Also to labour hard. Stubbes, in his Anatomie of Abuses, p. 97, has "This makes many a one to thripple and pynche."

THRIPPOWS, *s.* the harvest geers of carts and waggons, which are moveable, and put on only when hay and corn are to be carried.

A THRIPPOWING PUNGOWING LIFE, is a hard laborions life. Pungow may be derived from the A.S. Punian, conterere.

THROPE, THROFFEN, the *perf. tense* and the *part.* of the verb to threap.

THRUNK, *adj.* thronged, crowded. "As thrunk as three in a bed" is a common saying.

THRUTCH, Lan. *v.* to thrust or squeeze. Squeezing or pressing the cheese is called thrutching it. Palsgrave says, "Threche, pynche, pincer, this is a farre Northern term."

THUNNA, *s.* and *v.* thunder.

TICE, *v.* per aphæresin, to entice.

TICKLE. See KICKLE or COGGLE.

TIN, or TYNE, *v.* Lan. to shut. Tinn the dur, —shut the door.

TIN, *adv.* till.

To TIN, TINE, TEND, or TIND the fire, is to light the fire. A.S. Tynan, accendere. Som. The word *tinder* has the same etymology; tænder, to light or kindle, Dan. Wolff. or from Islandic Tendra, accendere. Hald.—They are all good old words. Horman, in his Vulgaria, translates "About candle tending" by *primis tenebris.* Tende, accendere, Danish.

TIT, *s.* a common name for a horse, and generally one of an inferior kind, in all the Northern counties. A Cheshire carter seeing one of the horses he was driving in some danger of falling down, cried out to his assistant driver, *Tittle fav.* The assistant answered, What *tittle fav? Bav,* was the reply. i. e. The tit will fall. —What tit will fall? Ball.

To TINE A HEDGE is to repair it with dead wood.

TINING, *s.* the dead wood used to repair a hedge.

TOATLY, or TOADLY, *adj.* quiet, easily managed; apparently only a corrupt pronunciation of the adjective Towardly.

TOART, TOWART, towards, this way.

TON, the one; TON AND TOTHER, the one and the

other. So in Hearne's Glossary to the Chronicle of Robert of Gloucester, *the ton* is used for *the one*; and in Sir Thomas More's Apology, p. 88, back, edition of 1553, we have "Of the tone or of the tother."

Toot, *v.* to pry curiously or impertinently into any little domestic concern. Toten, O.W. for to look out. Chaucer has *totcth* for looketh, passim. A tote-hill is an eminence from whence there is a good look-out.

Turmit, *s.* Lan. a turnip.

Twarly, *adj.* peevish, cross.

To Twin a field, to divide it into two parts.

Twitchel, *s.* i. e. tway child, twice a child. A person whose intellect is so weakened by age as to become childish, is called a twitchel.

Twitchel, *v.* to geld a bull or ram by forcing the chords of his testicles into a cleft stick, so that the chords rot and the testicles fall off. A.S. Twiccan, vellicare. See Skinner. To twitchell, in a more general sense, is to tie any living creature, a horse or a dog, with a sharp tight cord to confine him.

V. U.

Value, *s.* amount, as well in measure as in quantity; circiter, when you come to the value of five feet deep.

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used for wages in the New Notbrowne Mayd, by John Scott: no date.

WAITER, *s.* water. The A and the Æ were interchangeably used in the Anglo-Saxon language, as we see in Bosworth's Anglo-Saxon Grammar, p. 51. Hence the Cheshire pronunciation of Water as if it were written *waeter* or *waiter*.

WALL, *s.* a spring of water, O.W. Walle, Teut. ebullitio, Kil. Weallan, bullire, A.S.

WALL UP, *v.* to spring up as water does. Old word used by Gervase Markham.

WANGLE, *v.* to totter or vibrate. See Junius in voce Wanckle.

WARCH, *s.* pain, Lan. Scotch. See Jam. under Wark. Warc, A. S.

WARRE, or WORRE, worse: A.S. Wo, bad, wo-er. Warre and warre,—worse and worse. Værre, Danish, worse: Wolff, Danish Dict. The Danish *v* is equivalent to the English *w*. A.S. Wirse, Wirs. In the Suio-Gothic, Warre, is worse.

WART, or rather WALT, *v.* In Lan. to wawt, is to overturn; chiefly used of carriages. To walter, in Scotch, is to overturn; and a sheep awalt, is a cast sheep. Skinner derives it from the Islandic Valter. A.S. Wealtian, wealtigan, titubare. Som. Kilian has Walian, wellen, volvere, volutare.

A THREEWEEK, *s.* So in the Cheshire dialect is

generally designated three weeks, making a singular substantive of it, as is customary in the word *a fortnight.*

WEET, *s.* wet weather. Lan.

WEET, *v.* to rain rather slightly. Lan.

WELLY, *adv.* well nigh. A.S. wel neah, pene, almost, well nigh. Som.

WERN, *v.* abbreviation of *weren*, the plural of the perfect tense of the verb *to be:* used only when the following word begins with a vowel.

WETSHET, or WETCHED, *adj.* wetshod, wet in the feet. Whetshod is used in Piers Plouhman, passus 18.

WEVER, *s.* river, from the Welsh Wy or Wye; a river, and Fawr, great.

WHARRE, *s.* crabs, or the crab-tree. Sour as wharre.

WHAVE, *v.* to hang over. Hvælve, Dan. hwelfi, Island. to arch, hang over, or overwhelm: *hv* in those Northern languages are equivalent to our *wh*, hvid in Danish being *white* in English.

WHAVER, *s.* See in voce RINER.

WHEADY, *adj.* that measures more than it appears to be. Dr. Ash explains it ill by Tedious, and calls it local.

WHEAM, *adj.* lying near, convenient, ready at hand; Lan. perhaps from *home*, here pronounced whōme. Bp. Kennet derives this word from the A.S. Geweene, gratus, commodus.

WHEAMOW, *adj.* nimble, active. Ray. Bailey.

EVERY WHILE STITCH, is, every now and then, at times.

WHINSTONE, *s.* a coarse-grained stone; toadstone, ragstone. Jam.

WHITE, *v.* to quit or requite; cited by Bailey, as belonging to Cheshire. God white you!

WHOAVE, *v.* Lan. to cover or overwhelm. Ray has the same etymology as, Whave, above.

WHŌME, or WHOAM, *s.* home. Lan.

WHOOKED, *adj.* broken in health, shaken in every joint. Ash calls it local. Perhaps merely, shook.

WHOT, *adj.* hot. Hot was formerly written Whot. So in the Christen State of Matrimonye, 12mo, p. 8. b. we read "Then shall the indignacion of the Lorde wax whot over you."

WIBROW, WYBROW, *s.* the herb Plantain. The old English name for plantain (see Dodoen's Herbal by Lite) is Waybrede, of which word I take Wibrow to be merely a corruption.

WICH, or WYCH. *s.* Several places in Cheshire and elsewhere terminate in *wich*; which when it is pronounced long is supposed to designate a salt-work; and when short, to come from the A. S. Vic. Wich is also a hut or hutch, and so used in different parts of England, and particularly in the little island of Canvey in Essex.

WILL-JILL, or WILL-GILL, *s.* an hermaphrodite.

WITHERING, *adj.* strong, lusty: a great withering fellow. To wither, is in the North of England used for to throw any thing down violently; it is also used substantively, to throw down with a wither: perhaps from the A.S. Witherian, certare, resistere.

To WIZZEN or WISSEN AWAY, *v.* to fade or wither away: a poor sickly wizzened thing. Weornian A. S. decrescere, tabescere. Hence also comes the common word to wither.

WOOAN, or WONE, *v.* to dwell; Wooant, did dwell. Lan. Ash calls it obsolete. Woonen, habitare. KH. A. S. Wunian, the same. Som. The word Wone may be found in the P. P. C. and in the Ort. Vocab., and also in Skinner, but is not admitted by Todd. Junius among his addenda has the word Woan, and cites Chaucer for the use of it. Woant, *s.* a mole. Want is an old word for the same.

WUT THOU, is Wilt thou.

WUTS, WHOATS, *s.* oats.

WYCH-WALLER, *s.* a salt-boiler at one of the wyches in Cheshire. Wice, Sax. sinus, or the bend of a river. "To scold like a wych-waller" is a common adage.

WYZELS, *s.* the green stems of potatoes. Randle Holme, in his Academy of Armory, calls them "wisomes," and uses the term to carrots or

turnips. Weize is the German for corn, as Holm is for straw. Peas-holm is still in use. Strawberry Wises are Strawberry Runners in Lancashire. In Ælfr. Gloss. we have Framen, Streaberie-wisan.

Y.

YAFF, *v.* to bark. A little fow yaffing cur, is a little ugly barking cur. Scotch. Jam. Gaf, Ang. Sax. a babbler. Som. To yaff, is to make a short shrill bark: to yaff would be improperly applied to the barking of a great dog. From the French *japper*.—The *j* long and the *y* are convertible letters.

YATE, *s.* gate. Lan.

YED, or YEAD, *s.* head.

YEDWARD, YETHART, *s.* Lan. Edward. In Islandic Jatvardr is Edward.

YELVE, *s.* a dung fork, or prong.

YELVE, *v.* to dig chiefly with the yelve.

YERN, or YARN, *s.* a heron.

YERNUTS, *s.* See JURNUTS.

YEWKING, YEWKINGLY, *adj.* and *adv.* having a sickly appearance.

YIELD, *v.* reward. God yield you! or rather as it is pronounced, God eeld you! God reward you! Gialld, money, reward, Islandic. Giællder, to be of value, Danish, Wolff. Gelda or Jelda in the Frisic. "Sa gelde the Redieva," "so let the Reeve pay." (Leges Hansigiæ.) SeeWiarda

APPENDIX.

Some further Words, which though of common use in Cheshire yet do not seem to belong exclusively to that county, but are heard in several of the adjoining counties, and particularly in the northern ones. Perhaps, indeed, the same objection may be made to some of the words which have been admitted into the preceding List; but it is hoped they are not numerous, considering the great difficulty, if not almost impossibility, of perfectly avoiding this error.

A.

ADDLE, or YEDDLE, *v.* to thrive or flourish, to merit by labour: admitted by Todd in his edition of Johnson's Dictionary. A.S. Ædlean, a reward, or to reward.

ADDLINGS, *s.* earnings from labour.

ADOE, *s.* much to do, hurry, bustle, difficulty, P. P. C.

AGREEABLE, *adj.* complying, consenting.

ALLEGAR, *s.* vinegar made of Ale, generally used with the adjunct Vinegar.

ANAN, *adv.* is made use of in vulgar discourse by the lower order of persons addressing a superior, when they either do not hear or do not comprehend well what is said to them, and is equivalent to "what did you say?" or "have the goodness to repeat or explain what you said." Mr. Boucher, in his supplement to Johnson's Dictionary, of which the words beginning with the letter A only were printed, distinguishes very properly between the colloquial pronunciation Anan, and the more common adverb Anon. He thinks the former a reduplicative of the Saxon or Gothic particle An, which is defined to be "particula interrogationibus præmissa." In common discourse the first letter is often omitted, and Nan is used for Anan.

APPO, *s.* an apple.

ARRH, *s.* a mark or scar. Todd.

ASK, or ASKER, *s.* a land or water newt.

ASTOUND, *part.* astonished.

B.

BADGER, *s.* a dealer in corn. O.W. In the Law Latin Dictionary it is rendered by Emax. Junius calls it Frumentarius, sive Mercator mag-

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Bothom, *s.* bottom.

Bragget, *s.* spiced ale. Good old word, still in use in the Northern counties. Bragod, the same thing. Welsh.

Bratt, *s.* a small bib or apron worn by children to keep their clothes clean. A.S. Bratt, a blanket. This name is also given to young children, probably from wearing bratts.

Brimming, *part.* or *adj.* spoken of a sow who is maris appetens.

Brizz, *s.* the gadfly, *Œstrus equi aut bovis.* The common dragon-fly is generally but erroneously called the Brizz.

Buckow, *v.* to buckle.

Butty, *s.* in those parts of Cheshire adjoining to Staffordshire and Shropshire is used as a companion in any work or labour. As the word Boot signifies in general advantage, profit, help; so I take Butty to be merely a helpmate. To play booty, is to play false, as at cards where those who cheat have often associates in their knavery; or it may mean to play false for the stake, calling it the Booty.

By Lakin, By Leakins, diminutive of By our Lady.

Byspell, *s.* a natural child.

C.

CAAS, *adv.* because.

CADGE, *v.* to carry. Bailey calls it a country word.

CADGER, *s.* a carrier.

CANKER'D, *adj.* ill-tempered.

CARLINGS, *s.* gray peas boiled; so called from being served at table on Care Sunday, which is Passion Sunday, as Care Friday and Care Week are Good Friday and Holy Week; supposed to be so called from that being a season of particular religious care and anxiety. See Brand's Popular Antiquities, 4to, vol. i. p. 93: also Ihre, Dictionarium Suio-Gothicum in voce "Kærusunnadag."

CAWN, for Callen.

CLIP, *v.* to embrace. A.S. Cleopan, cleafan, to cleave or stick to.

COCKER, *v.* to fondle or spoil a child.

CONNA, cannot.

CONNOH, can not.

COPPET, *adj.* pert, saucy: perhaps a corruption of Cocket.

COT, *s.* probably only an abbreviation of Cot-quean; any man who interferes with female domestic employment, and particularly in the kitchen, is so called. The usual punishment to

children so interfering, is to pin a dishclout to their clothes.

COTTER, *v.* to mend, repair, or assist with little effect.

COWE, *v.* to depress or intimidate.

CREWE, *s.* a coop to shut up fowls in.

CREWE, *v.* to shut up fowls.

CRINCKLE, *v.* to recede from an engagement.

CRUD, *s.* curd; a transposition of letters very common.

D.

DAB, *s.* a blow.

DAB, *v.* to give a blow.

DACITY, *s.* intelligence, quickness; an abbreviation of Audacity.

DADE, *v.* to lead children beginning to walk. Todd; but not common.

DADING-STRINGS, *s.* leading-strings.

DANG, *v.* to throw carelessly or violently: hence the term of Dangwallet for a spendthrift.

DAWB, *v.* to plaster with clay.

DAWBER, *s.* a plasterer in clay.

DAZE, *v.* to dazzle, or stun by a blow. Dased, vertiginosus, P.P.C. Sir Thomas More in his Apologye talks of making men's eyes adased.

DECK, *s.* a pack of cards. It is used by Shakespeare.

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is followed by another rainy cloud, and the wet weather still continues.

FASH, *v.* to trouble, tease, shame, or cast down. To fash turnips, is to beat down their leaves. —The rain has fashed the flowers.

FAW, *s.* or *v.* a fall, or to fall.

FAWSE, *adj.* false, cunning, quick, intelligent.

FEART, *adj.* afraid.

FECK, or FECKS, *an exclamation;* probably a corruption of Faith.

FITTER, *v.* to move the feet quickly, as children do when in a passion.

FLET-MILK, *s.* skim milk. A.S. Flete, cremor lactis.

FLIT, *v.* to remove, or change one's habitation. Todd. Flyter, Danish, to remove.

FLITTING, *s.* a removal.

FLITE, or FLYTE, *v.* to scold. A.S. Flytan, contendere, rixare.

FLUKE, *s.* a fish, the flounder. A.S. Floc, a plaice, a fish, or sole. Som.

FLUMMERY, *s.* oatmeal boiled in water till it becomes a thick gelatinous substance. Todd admits the word; but I believe that only in Cheshire and some other northern counties it is in that sense in common use.

FOGG, *s.* rank eddish, or aftergrass.

FOIN, *adj.* fine.

Fow, *adj.* fowl, ugly. To have a fow life to do any thing, is to have a great difficulty in doing it.

Fow-drunk, very drunk.

Fowk, or Foke, *s.* folk or persons. You hinder folk, is often used for You hinder me in my business.

Fridge, *v.* to rub to pieces.

G.

Gad, *v.* to go. To be on the gad, to be just on the point of going or setting out.

Gad, *s.* setting out, starting.

Gander-month, *s.* the month in which a man's wife is confined in lying-in.

Gawp, *v.* to gape, or stare with open mouth. Wachter says, "Ii qui rem aut exitum rei avide præstolantur plerumque hiscentes id faciunt."

Brown George, *s.* the common sort of brown bread.

Gizzern, *s.* the gizzard.

Glaffer, or Glaver, *v.* to flatter. Todd. A.S. Gleafan, adulari. Som.

Glent, *s.* a glimpse.

Glour, or Glower, *v.* to have a cross look. When the clouds threaten bad weather, we call them glowering. Todd.

Throughout many parts of Lancashire, the children in all the villages salute you with what sounds exactly to my ears, "GOODY GOOD EEN," or "GOODY GOOD EEL;" the meaning of which expression may perhaps be, "*God give you good den,*" i. e. *good day:* or otherwise it may be, "*May God good yld or yield to you:*" but from the sound of the words, I rather incline to the first explanation, "May God give you good den." In Romeo and Juliet, Mercutio says to the Nurse, "God ye good den, fair gentlewoman;" to which salutation the Nurse replies, "Is it good den?" Mercutio answers, "Tis no less, I tell you," &c.

GRAITH, *s.* riches.

GROUT, or GROWT, *s.* poor small beer. Todd has it, but not quite in this sense.

GUEST, *s.* instead of guise. Another guest person, is a different kind of person.

H.

HAIGH, *v.* to have.

HAN, *v.* They han, for they have.

HANNAH, *v.* have not.

HAPPENS, *adv.* perhaps, possibly, or haps. Happeley is an old word used in this sense.

HAUF, or HAWF, *s.* half.

HAW, *s.* hall.

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K.

KEEVE, *v.* to overturn.

KEOW, *s.* a cow. Key, or kye, the *plural.*

KEOWER, *v.* to cower down.

KICKLE, *adj.* uncertain, the same as Tickle.

KILL'T, *adj.* killed. Todd.

KIT, *s.* a set or company, generally in a contemptuous sense—The whole kit of them.

L.

LAKE, *v.* a good old word, to play. We see in a MS. copy of the P.P.C. among the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum, Laykin used for a child's plaything. Skelton in his interlude of Magnificence has "By Lakin it bathe cost me pence:" but here I apprehend Lakin to be the diminutive of our Lady.

To LAM, LAMME, LEATHER, or LICK, are all cant words, used for to beat.

LAWKIN, LADYKIN. By Lawkin or Ladykin, by our blessed Lady.

LEATH, *s.* leisure, cessation from labour, remission of pain.

LEY, *s.* the law.

LIG, *v.* to lie, in utroque sensu verbi, according to Junius. Todd.

LYTHE, *adj.* supple, pliant. A.S. Lyth, a joint. Todd.

M.

MAL, or MALLY, for Moll, or Molly.

MARROW, *s.* mate, companion. The following metrical adage is common in Cheshire:

The Robin and the Wren
Are God's cock and hen,
The Martin and the Swallow
Are God's mate and marrow.

MEASY, *adj.* I suppose—mazy, giddy.

MEET, *s.* might.

MEETY, *adj.* mighty.

MEG-HARRY, *s.* a tomboy, a young girl with masculine manners.

MESS, *s.* the mass.

MON, *s.* man.

MORT, *s.* a great deal, a great number. Todd has the word, and assigns an Icelandic etymology for it.

MOTTY, *s.* talk. "None of your motty," no verbal interference on your part. Mot is used commonly in this sense, from the French *mot*, word.

MOULDY, *adj.* moldy.

MOULDY-WARP, *s.* the mole; from the A.S. Molde, the earth, and Weorpan, to cast. Som. Todd.

Molworp, or Mulworp, Teutonice, talpa. Kilian.

MULLIGRUBS, *s.* To have the mulligrubs is to be in an ill humour. Todd.

MUNNAH, *v.* must not.

MUN, *s.* the mouth, Sued. Mun. Serenius.

N.

NERE, *s.* the kidney. O.W. P.P.C. Lady Juliana Barnes uses it.

NESH, *adj.* tender, delicate, O.W. Chaucer. A.S. nice, soft, tender. Som.

NESHIN, *v.* to make tender. P.P.C.

NETHER, *s.* an adder. A nether and an adder are pronounced much the same.

O.

OAF, *s.* a fool. This word is not peculiar to Cheshire, but it is here introduced on account of the singular mode of spelling it by Cockeram in his Dictionary. It is there written Gnoffe, which is an old word for a miser, and presents a different etymology of the word from Ouph, which is usually assigned to it.

OLD, *adj.* is often used in the sense of great, famous. Such as was practised in *old* times. *Old* doings, signify great sport, great feasting, an uncommon display of hospitality.

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liar method of flying. My etymological conjecture is confirmed by what Kilian says in voce Kievit, vanellus, avis Teutonice dicta a sono voeis quam edit.

PIEANNOT, *s.* a pie; *picannet*, French. In Scotch, Pyeot, or Pyeat.

PINGLE, *s.* a small croft. Todd.

PITSTEAD, *s.* the place where there has been a pit.

POTTER, *v.* to disturb or confound.

POTTERD, *part.* confused, disturbed. Poteren, agitare. Dutch.

POUK, *s.* a pustule or pimple; possibly a coarse pronunciation of Pock.

POWER, *s.* a great quantity; in old French, force; and in Latin, vis :—est hederæ vis. Horace.

POO, *v.* to pull.

Q.

QUEEZE, *s.* quasi quest, from its plaintive tone, a wood-pigeon or ring-dove. Littleton has the word.

QUILT, *v.* to beat.

R.

RECKON, *v.* to suppose, conjecture, or conclude. I reckon he'll come.

RHEUMATIZ, *s.* rheumatism.

RICK, *s.* a stack.

S.

SCRAT, *s.* an hermaphrodite, is in Huloch. Littleton has the word, and so has Todd. A. S. Scritta. Som.

SCRAT, *s.* the itch.

SEET, *v.* to sit.

SHALE, or SHULL, *v.* to clear peas or beans from their pods. Todd.

SHEAR, or SHEER, *v.* to cut corn with the sickle-hook. P.P.C. Todd. Scir, or Seyre. A.S.

SHIVE, or SHIVER, *s.* a slice. Dutch, Schyf. Todd. O.W. Ort. Vocab. in voce Lesca.

SHOAF, or SHOFF, *s.* a sheaf of corn.

SHONNA, or SHANNA, shall not.

SHOON, *s.* shoes.

SICH, *adj.* such.

SIN, *adv.* or *prep.* since.

SINK, *s.* the sewer of a house.

SKEW, *v.* to squint. Todd has it not in this sense of the word, but only in that of, to walk obliquely.

SKITTER, *v.* to scatter.

SKUFF, *s.* hinder part of the neck. Gothic, Skuft, the hair of the head. Glossary to the translation of the Ulphilan Codex.

SLAB, *s.* the outside board sawed from a piece of timber.

Slat, *v.* to throw, or to spill.

Slive, *v.* to cut off.

Sliver, *s.* a slice.

Sloven, *part.* of the verb to slive, divided.

Slotten, *part.* divided. Slot and Slotten are the *participles* of the A.S. word Slitan, to slit. When at the game of Whist the honours are equal on each side, they are said to be sloven, or slotten.

Snig, *s.* an eel, generally a small one.

Snite, *s.* mucus nasi.

Sorry, *adj.* vile, worthless. Dr. Johnson assigns an Anglo-Saxon origin to the word sorry in the sense of grieved, afflicted, and an Icelandic one when in the sense of vile or worthless. I am inclined, however, to think that they are one and the same word, and that the latter sense is only a figurative one, just as in Italian the word *tristo*, derived from the Latin tristis, not only signifies sorrowful or afflicted, but also vile, or in no estimation.

Souling. To go a-souling, is to go about as boys do, repeating certain rigmarole verses, and begging cakes or money, in commutation for them, the eve of All Souls day. These cakes are called Soul cakes. In Letters from Spain, by Leucadio Doblado, p. 70, we read as follows: "We heard the church bell toll what in Spain

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often do when the melted substance runs down the candle. O.W. A.S. Swælan. Som. Todd.

SWALER, *s.* a dealer in corn, or rather one who buys corn and converts it into meal before he sells it again.

SUPPINGS, *s.* the refuse milk after the cheese is made.

SUMMAT, somewhat.

STRIKE OF CORN, a common bushel of corn.

T.

TANTONY PIG: To follow any one like a Tantony Pig, is to stick as close to him as Saint Anthony's favourite is supposed to have done to the saint.

To TARR ON, to excite to anger or violence, is still used in Cheshire. It is a good old word, used by Wicliffe in his Path Waye to Perfect Knowledg; and also in a MS. translation of the Psalms by Wicliffe, penes me: "They have terrid thee to ire."

TATOE, *s.* a potatoe.

TEEM, *v.* to pour out, is in common use in the north of England. Swift having used it, it has become a legal English word. In P.P.C. we have to tamyn, to tap or broach a vessel of liquor. It is used in the "Informac̃on for Pylgrymes to the Holy Land," an old poem in 4to, among the Roxburghe Club reprints.

THRAVE, *s.* is generally twelve, but sometimes twenty-four, sheaves of corn.

THREAP, *v.* to maintain with vehemence, or, to insist.

TIKE, or TYKE, *s.* a little dog. Sui.-Got. Tik, canicula. Islandic Tijk or Tijg, Ihre. A cross child is often called a cross Tike.

TOM-TIT, *s.* the bird called a tit-mouse.

TUMMUZ, *s.* Thomas.

U.

UMBER, OUMBER, or OUMER, *s.* shade: from the French *ombre.* Corn does not ripen well if it is in the umber.

V.

VARMENT, *s.* vermin.

VAST, *s.* a great quantity or number. There is a vast of corn this year.

W.

WALM, *v.* to seethe or boil. This word is used by Gervase Markham and by Randle Holme. It seems to be derived from the old word to wall, to spring up.

WALM, *s.* a bubble up in boiling.

WARD, or WARLD, *s.* world.

WHAP, *s.* a blow. A Whapper or Whapping is not

uncommon in colloquial language for anything very large.

WHAPPED, *part.* or *verb.* When any one goes away suddenly he is said to have whapped away.

WHEINT, *adj.* quaint.

WHICK, *adj.* quick, alive.

WHICKS, *s.* quickset plants.

WHIG, *s.* whey. A.S. Hwæg, serum. Som.

WHITESTER, *s.* a bleacher of linen.

WHIZZEN, *v.* to shrivel or shrink. Todd. It is chiefly used in the participle, Whizzened.

WINNA, or WONNA, will not.

WON, WONE, or WOAN, *v.* to dwell or inhabit.

WONNA, will not.

Y.

YARTH, *s.* the earth. Such is the pronunciation of this word throughout all the northern counties of England; and it seems to be derived from the Danish Jord, Isl. Jörth, the earth.

YATE, *s.* a gate.

YED, or YEAD, *s.* the head.

YEDWARD, or YETHART, Edward. Isl. Iátvardr.

YEUK, or YOKE, *s.* the itch. Among the Suffolk Letters in 2 vols. 8vo, 1824, there is one written by a very lively correspondent, Mrs. Bradshaw, dated 28th May 1722, from Gosworth Hall in

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OMITTED.

Page 21, Bowk, *s.* a pail. This seems to be the origin of the common word Bucket.

Page 41, Forkin Robin, *s.* an earwig.

Page 46, Hirple, *v.* to limp.

Page 46, Hitch, *s.* To have a hitch in his gait, is to be lame.

Page 48, in voce Jack Nicker, at the end, "and the name for the common black-and-white water wagtail in the North of England is a Billy Biter."

Page 51, Kindle, *v.* to bring forth: chiefly used when speaking of hares, rabbits, or cats. Skinner admits the word, and derives it from the A.S. Cennan, parere. In the old terms enumerated by Lady Juliana Barnes, and others, a litter of cats is called a kendel of cats.

Page 52, Kype, *s.* an ugly distorted face, a grimace. To make kypes, is to make faces. [Quere, if it be anything more than an erroneous provincial pronunciation of Gibe? The g pronounced harsh, and the k, are in old English often used the one for the other.]

Page 57, Melder (of oats), *s.* a kiln full, as many

as are dried at a time for a meal. This word is admitted as a Cheshire word by Jamieson, who assigns for his authority, Grose's Provincial Glossary.

Page 65, Pride, *s.* To have a pride in his pace or manner of going, is a ludicrous way of expressing that a person is lame.

THE END.

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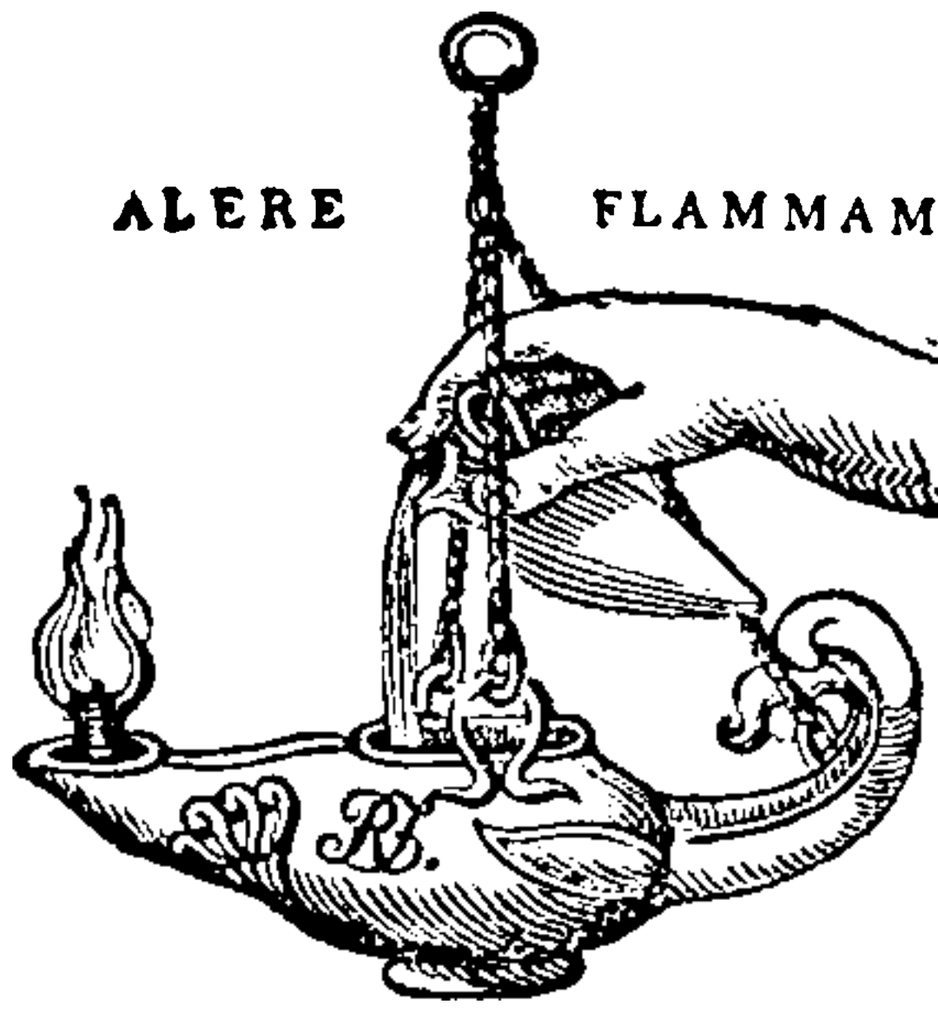
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